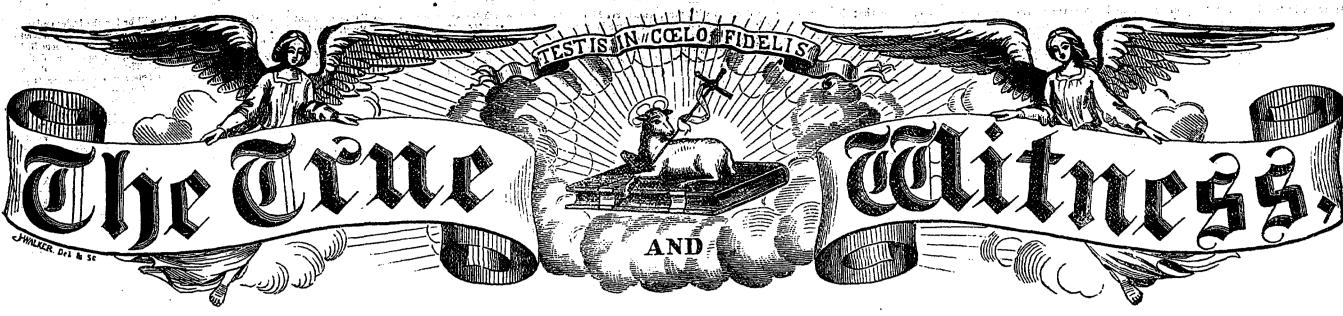
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#### HRONICLE. ATHOLIC

VOL. VIII.

#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1858.

No. 40.

KENNY KILFOY; OR, MURDER WILL

A THRILLING TALE OF PEASANT LIFE.

the young men of one village to join and perform certain descriptions of work for each other in conjunction. For instance, from a dozen to fifteen young men will assemble, with their spades you'd give up in nothin' to him." and facks, and completely sow all the potatoes for one family before they stop. They will then proceed to another farm and perform the same task, and so on until all the potatoes belonging buckly, placing another slice of the bacon upon to the confederacy are planted. Turf-cutting his platter. and reaping are usually performed in this manner. This is generally considered a very good method of performing labor, as it ensures expedition and promotes good feeling in the neighborhood among the young, besides rendering them better workmen, as there usually exists an emulative pride among them for the best and cleanest work, and the leadership of the field. These meetings are always scenes of feasting and pleasantry, besides, as the farmer, considering his work done without an outlay in money, is anxious to give his friends and neighbors the best entertainment. The rude jest, ever bring the ready and boisterous laugh, and the loud song are heard over the field the live-long day.

In the beginning of the summer of 1796, a parcel of young men assembled early in the morning on a portion of the bog of Allen, adjoining the King's County, to cut the turf of a young farmer named Buckly. They amounted in number to about fifteen, all fine, well-limbed and healthy young men, with their slanes and wheelbarrows, ready to cut with sinewy arms the black soft soil. The morning was extremely fine, and the young men worked with spirit and activity until about one o'clock in the afternoon, when Buckly's sister and a servant girl were seen approaching the bog, loaded with "the dinner" for the men, and followed by a gossoon, carrying two large vessels of milk. The young men ceased working as they approached, and arranged themselves on the heath-covered bank.

Among the young men working for her brother the handsome Essy Buckly had two admirers, who eagerly contended with each other for the honor of her hand at the dance, at fair, or patron, and who woold her smiles with the most constant assiduity. She, of course, felt her heart inclined to one, much to the mortification and jealousy of the other. They were both youth men, and lived in the same village; their farms were nearly equal in profit, and subject to the same rent; and both, with regard to worldly substance, were nearly equal; that is, both were comfortable in the sense in which an Irish peasant understands the word. Each had a cow giving milk, a few sheep, poultry and pigs; their corn and potatoes were regularly sowed, and their rent punctually called for by the agent, and generally forthcomig. But still they were not equal in the eye of Essy Buckly. Her favorite, Tom Molloy, in her mind was infinitely superior to his rival, Kenny Kilfoy, for the equality which existed between them in other things, did not go with Essy as a criterion of their merits otherwise. She loved Tom Molloy. He was a darkeyed, ruddy-faced, black-haired, pleasant young fellow; ever with a smile on his lips, and pleasantry in his look; always the lightest foot in the dance and the merriest at labor. His rival had the advantage of him in stature, but was not so compactly made or handsomely formed, with light hair and a sallow, colorless face; his disposition, too, was sombre; and he was generally taciturn and reserved. For his own sake he always joined the co-operative laborers; and though, as his neighbors expressed it, there was ever "the coatha cour" about his mouth, and the complaint of one thing or another on his tongue; and though he was always penurious and gurthough (niggardly) in doing a dacent thing, yet he never thrived better than another." Such were the lovers of Essy Buckly; and we cannot blame her in her choice of a sweetheart; for what young girl would prefer a silent, melancholy lover, without spirit or sprightliness, like Kenny Kilfoy, to a good-humored, good-hearted, and pleasant, handsome young fellow, like Tom Mol-

The bacon and cabbage was served round on the white wooden platters, then so commonly in use, by Jack Buckly, the elder brother of Essy; and the thick milk poured out into the equally white wooden noggins-still the vessel generally used among the Irish peasantry-and the scene was one of happiness and peace: "Rustic labor. toil embrowned;"-a group of smiling faces, seated on a high bank richly covered with yellow moss, purple heather, and the long green branches of the bog-sallow."

"Come, move over there, Kenny," said Tom, who was sitting next his rival, "an' make room for Essy to sit beside me."

\* Words expressive of that draw which a miserable and poor spirit is supposed to give to the expression of the mouth.

"Do you want to shove me into the hole?" grumbled the stirless Kenny.

"Don't stir, Kenny," interrupted the lively It is a custom in several parts of Ireland for I see which o' youz can eat the purtiest." "Och, thin, iv that's the case," said Tom, "I

Kenny smiled grimly, whether through satis-

faction or otherwise none could interpret. "And do you give it up, Tom?" said Jack his platter.

"Oh, faix," said Tom, " he has the best tools; see what a fine sharp set ov teeth he has, and a beautiful big mouth; the sorra purthier eather or cleaverer thrincher-man on the bog ov Allen parties. this day than you are, Kenny Kilfoy," he added, Perha addressing himself to his rival, with good-humored comicality.

"Well, sorra take you, Tom," said another, but the dickens can't bate you at jibing."
"Och, I don't mind what cracked people sez,"

grinned Kenny bitterly.
"An' you're right, Kenny," said Essy, mis-

chievously; "an' the never a betther he is with his romashes-never lets a sober body alone."

"Och, thin, never heed him you, Essy," smil-ingly answered Tom, for he saw the choler of his rival rising, and he wished to provoke him to draw him out; "never heed him—he's vexed enough 'ithout you goin' to vex him more with your sly jokes."

"It's not the likes o' you that could vex me at any rate," muttered Kenny, getting more vexed at having his testy humor taken notice of before all his compeers, and her before whom he and as often was he foiled by the superior tact wished to appear particularly amiable; "it's not you that could vex me," he added, "barin' you tors, by their looks, gestures, and exclamations, were saucy or impident, and forced me to make you know which was the betther man.'

This hint was too much for even Tom's good humor, especially when given before Essy; and the boys, who felt it in its proper sense, looked to see how such an intimation would be taken.-Tom's eyes kindled with a brighter light as he replied, still in his good-humored way.

"Bar there, Kenny," said he. "I acknowledge you are an oulder man than me, and that you were a man when I was a gossoon; but I will never say, that now we are both men, that you were ever a taste a betther man, or as good. With regard to what you said afore, about cracked people, all I have to say is, that thank God I'm not a moping omedhaun, like somebody that I could put my hand upon."

"You may thank that I wouldn't like to spoil the day's work on Jack Buckly," said Kenny; "and that the dacent girl that I have a regard for is to the fore, or I'd soon let you know the he's throwing himself in the way ov that ugly differ."

"It's easy settlin' that," said Tom; "I'll wrestle you this evening, when the dacent girl that you have a regard for (mimicking Kenny's drawling tone), an' that cares little about you, I'm thinking, won't be present, and let the best two out of three show who's the man that has a

right to brag."
"Aye, that's the fair way," interposed some of the men, who saw a quarrel likely to ensue, and wished to prevent it, by what they considered a harmless trial of strength and dexterity.

The men resumed their work with increased good humor and renovated glee, all except Kenny Kilfoy, who nursed his angry feelings and passions in silence within his own bosom. Their work was soon done, and many a dry or elevated natch in that quarter showed black that evening, being thickly covered with the square sods cut from the deep hole which they left behind them. The sun was not set; it was yet early as they left the bog.

"Well, boys," began Tom Molloy, "many hands make the work light; we're done brave and early, and it's as purty a day's work as you need look on."

"We'll have full time," said one, "to thry the three falls here above in the meadow, and be home afther afore the supper time."

"Auch!" said another, "sure it's only jokin' Kenny was." "How's that?" said another; "sure's it's not

maning that it's afraid he is you'd be." "I never joke 'ithout laughin', boys," said Kilfoy, "an' I'm not in the grinnin' humor much at this present minute."

As soon as they reached the meadow, Tom. who was jogging on before Kenny with another group, tossed off his coat, and addressing Kilfoy, who was crossing the stile, said:

"Now, Kenny, let there never be a boast about the best man afther this bout, an' we needn't be the worse friends afther. Come, Pether, lend us your jacket, and throw my thristy | from the group. here over your showldhers.

kicking off his weighty brogues, he stood in his wouldn't give him my hand for all he's worth in their former predominance: that raised old Greece anxious to say, that the natural character of the stocking vamps inside the little circle formed by the world." bis companions. He was joined by his rival, Kenny stalked away completely crest-fallen, of "Roman" be heard with terror in these his- just; but where race and religion are concern-

of ire unquenched, and passion fierce and burning; and as they stood before each other, Tom stretched forth his hand in frank and manly man-

"Come, Kenny," said he, "give us the fist before we begin, to show there's neither spite or anger in regard o' the few words."

"Let every madman and fool shake his own hand," said Kilfoy bitterly, withholding his hand, and looking on the extended one of his rival with a sneer.

"Well, the sorra may care for your good or bad humor," replied Tom, moving towards his opponent, "come on, an' every man do his best."

They grappled, and after a few preliminary movements, the contest became interesting to all

Perhaps there is no exercise so animating and healthy as wrestling, as it is practised in most parts of Ireland, and at the same time so beneficial and conducive to health when conducted fairly. All the agihty and strength of the frame are put into requisition; every muscle in the body is strung, and the steadiness of foot-the quickness of eye and limb, and the pliancy necessary to excel, give vigor and elasticity in a surprising degree.

Kilfoy was the stronger man, but he evidently did not possess the action or dexterity of Molloy, who exhibited at every turn that wavy motion of the body, so observable in the tiger and leopard kind, and which gives the plainest indication of strength and agility combined, and which is, in its full costume, as seen in almost every shows the body more like a moving mass of part of Ireland, may not be unacceptable, and at once insulting to other peoples' and deceitful muscle than a composition of flesh and bone.-Often did Kenny attempt to toss his opponent, gave vent to their feelings or their admiration.

"By my conscience that was a mighty purty offer of Tom's to draw him off." "Faix he was near getting the sleeshoge on

him that time." "Look at the hump Kenny has on his shoul-dhers, watching like a badger in a barrel."

"Faix Tom has as purty a stan as ever I saw with a boy; as straight an' as light as Sharp- the body, with white sheets also, from which to fill the public mind with a studied, a learned

that strong cross-thrip," said one amateur, starting from a recumbent posture to one knee, as his favorite stumbled from a sudden forcible manœuvre of his opponent.

"A hangnashun ugly thrip that cross-thrip is," remarked another.

"Ha! he's at it agin-not to so well as before though," said another.

"Look at Tom how he smiles; watch his eve: curl agin," said a young one. "Never!" said another, in a lower voice; "if he thries that the house was thronged with the young and old cross-thrip agin, he's done as sure as his name's Kenny Kilfoy."

Kenny did try the cross-trip again, and as quick as thought his rival drew back; his foot missed the object, and, in endeavoring to recover his position, his foot was caught, and Kenny Kilfoy measured his length on the green grass. A loud hurroo declared the triumph of the victor. Kenny rose from the ground more furious than before. He was more enraged than ever, for shame added to his anger. He had been certain of victory, and disappointment lent three-fold light tones of a loved and familiar voice at his stings to his former rankling. His friends came side, which made his heart-strings thrill, "an' round him:

"I was thinking," said one, "that cross-thrip lookin' at who's beside you."

id disappoint you. "You should have got in on him," said an-

"Close him, Kenny," said a third, "when you go in again; he's too active for you, and you'll have a betther chance, for you're the strongest."

"Standhers by are always good wrastlers," said Kenny churlishly, shaking off his Job-like advisers, and walking forth again to meet his antagonist. They grappled again; Kenny went more incautiously to work than before. He 'tripped" furiously, and swung his lighter antagonist about in rather an awkward way. Molloy went from side to side with him as he pulled, and escaped his efforts to throw him, until his violent exertions had pretty well fatigued him; he then commenced annoying, and with a well managed feint he drew his comrade off his guard, and states. It is by the comparison we make be-

himself for a good thruth; but he won't refuse and religious institutions. And, perhaps, the to shake hands I know now, as I won't be easy most powerful sentiment which can combine the 'till I see you friends again."

"Never!" muttered Kenny, with furious em-

"When I offered him my band," said Tom,

this, too, he was foiled. Thus jealousy and shame were heaped upon him, and worked within his moody soul. Yet another trial awaited him, in pire, and greatness. Whatever progress these the most tragic results.

would have avoided going, for he knew that the Bucklys and Molloy, and all the witnesses of his defeat would be assembled there, and that the fought, and died realizing the picture which the story would be told to many, and that he would national painters had drawn of the national sube the subject of all tongues, and the marked of periority. every eye. Yet she was his own blood relation that was waking, and could he stay away when strangers would be there? besides, his absence and hone fide raising the national mind to the rival; and this thought at least he could not But what will the scholar in modern history bear. His supper was taken in silence, and in a think of the modern people and of the modern went by the most unfrequented bye-paths, and country by belying all other states; by ridiculreached the house just as the darkness was closing around.

we will take this one as for all. Nearly opposite the door the corpse of the old woman was extended on a large table, which being too short another smaller was placed at the end, and supported by sods of turf to bring both on a level. Under the head was placed a "phangle," or sheaf of straw, but smoothly covered over with a white sheet. The corpse was also covered with there within the alcove were pinned up large bunches of flowers. Such is the usual method nearly through Ireland. All the stools, forms, &c., in the neighborhood were borrowed, and of both sexes, laughing, chatting, and smoking quite at their ease; but the women invariably decked out in their best muslins and calicoes.

As Kilfoy entered he took off his hat, and kneeling down withinside the threshold, he crossed himself, and repeated a few prayers within his breath, and then rose up, without looking at any person, and threw himself carelessly into a seat, and, of course, the one-third of the slain when and pulled his hat down low upon his brow.

"Ah, then, Kenny Kilfoy, but it's gettin' mighty polite and genteel you are," said the you sit down without sayin' be your leave, or

It was Essy Buckly. She saw him sunk and cast down—she knew all that passed—and with that quick perception, so marked in woman, felt that he was suffering, and that she was the occasion of it; and she thought she had a right to speak cheerfully to him.

(To be concluded in our next.)

REV. DR. CAHILL

ON THE POLITICAL ASPECT OF EUROPE.

(From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.) The student in politics can never form a just opinion of the progress, the civilization, or the

feelings of his own country without taking a view of the parallel condicion of the neighboring united action of a nation is, the universal belief to unrivalled sway; and had made the very name | English people is generous, honest, honorable,

whose dark and lowering brow still plainly told yet with a refreshed and a new burning hate in toric times, when the throne of the Cæsars gohis bosom. He felt that Tom was beloved by verned the world. The scholar who reads these Essy; and he thought that harmless jest which ancient records of hoary centuries, long, long Tom uttered in the bog was with a design to past and gone, owns the justice and the power of render him ridiculous before his mistress. He the sentiment referred to: and on a close exretorted in a way in which he imagined himself amination of the premises he cannot, therefore, sure of drawing his rival into disgrace, and in be surprised at the moral force which, through the ages under consideration, raised weak peowhich he suffered more, but which brought on nations made, the historian recorded in glowing panegyric; the talent of the citizen, the elo-Not far from the village there was a wake on quence of the senator, the skill of the general, this very night. An old woman, the mother of the courage of the soldier, were all painted in a neighboring farmer, and a distant relation of the brilliant coloring of unrivalled perfection; Kilfoy's, had "departed" that morning. He and the result was that the national character

All this discipline was great national teaching : producing high national sentiment; and really would be marked, and attributed to a fear of his lofty standard held up to the public imitation .short time after he set out for the wake. He writers who attempt to give moral power to their ing foreign institutions, while their own are toppling on their foundations; by decrying virtue To many an Irish wake is a familiar sight; to abroad, while vice has tainted the heart of the many more a short description of it, such as it nation at home; by publishing a false statement of their internal as well as of their foreign policy, to their own; and by propagating a gospel of indifferentism where Faith is a mere gratuitous popular opinion; and where their Decalogue teaches social hatred, secturian rancor, and, I had almost said, national persecution. By this system of falsehood England so mis-teaches her rising generations that the masses neither understand foreign legislation for domestic justice : nor white sheets, and on the breast was laid a plat- have they a correct idea of other people's reliter with snuff, which was taken off and handed gion or their own varying creed. Their newsround the house occasionally. Below the snuff papers, in reference to the subjects here stated, plate was a bundle of new pipes, filled with cut are records of convicted misrepresentations; tobacco. Then a large canopy was formed over editors, otherwise honorable men, do not hesitate others depended, covering the wall, and protect- forgery; and frequently they write articles, dis-"Wow !- he was near bringing Tom with ing the corpse from view at head and foot, but sertations, and essays, with scarcely one element leaving it entirely visible in front. Two painted of fact; without even a pretext for their asprints were hung over the head: one represent- tounding falsehood. Their historians, their noing "the Nativity," and the other "the Cruci- velists, their missionaries, all struggle for the fixion," while opposite, against the wall, was mastery to see who can most belie Rome, most fastened a large cross, made of two stripes of ridicule Naples: to try who can most exblack velvet placed crosswise. Then here and pose Madrid to contempt, Austria to hatred: to rival each other in the malignant effort, who can most revolutionize all Italy, or most misreof "laying out a corpse" in the country places present, persecute, and crush Catholicism all over the world.

The incredible practice of lying in history, in literature, and in journalism, has pervaded all classes, and all the dependencies of England: it is in Toronto and Calcutta: in Belfast and at the Cape : in Dundee and the Port of Spain. It is in the army and the navy, where scarcely one word is ever heard of the valor of a Catholic soldier or sailor. Although Catholic Ireland supplies more than one-third of the British army while living : dead: yet these fallen husbands and fathers have no asylum in England for their bereaved widows and orphan children—except in a perjured conscience, and dishonored apostacy. This system has its throne, its centralization, its very source in the English pulpit, from which its unholy ordinances are issued every Sabbath day .-Listen to the sermon which sets forth before attentive hearers, that France, Spain, Portugal, the Sicilies, all Italy, Austria, Bavaria, Belgium, Ireland, together with their Kings, their queens, their bishops, their senators, their judges, historians, painters, sculptors, dead in the past centuries; together with their present living populations, to the number of upwards of two hundred and fifty millions of souls are and have been all idolators, all Pope-ridden, Priest-trodden fools; and that, consequently, according to Lord John Russel, they cannot have either an independent mind, or an extended intellect. From whence it also may be deduced that Angelo could not be equal in talent to an English house painter: that the contemporaries of Canova were far inferior in mind to British stone-masons; that Pascal was unfit to teach a National school tossed up his heels in a most dexterous manner. tween ourselves and others that we can learn the in Kent; and that General Sumpson lying (as he "You're the best man be odds," said Jack proper estimate which (in the age we live in) himself asserts) with his head covered in the Buckly, "an' Kenny must acknowledge that ought to be attached to our own civil, political, trenches at the Redan, has evinced a higher military genius, than the Popish assailants who triuphantly scaled the embattled towers of the Malakoff, against a forest of crimsoned steel, and in that their laws are the wisest, their religious m- the midst of a storm of fire! This English lyphasis from between his set teeth, and he turned stitutions the most liberal, and their people the ing is as universal as the British flag: it has demost learned, the bravest of all the snrrounding ranged the popular mind, has tainted the national kingdoms. It was the practical development of heart, and has weakened the whole frame of the He was soon arrayed in the frieze jacket, and "before we began, I did it like a man; now I this sentiment that gave to the ancient Persians empire. I am prepared, indeed, to admit I am I this sentiment that gave to the ancient Persians empire. Spirit Ling Carlos of Carlo

has in these two particulars imprinted on the every movement where England happens even to young national feeling, as on hurning was a touch the European Continent Naples, Austria, stamp of falsehood which they all now speak, spain, Italy, all seems to lake a simultaneous and write, and preach, with a hereditary and an warning and occurrent in closurer ties their nations on these subjects, which would fill volumes. sion on these subjects, which would fill volumes: but one example often fixes a position and clenches a conclusion, more than a thousand logical arguments. Hear J. Muir, Esq., D.C.L., late of the Bengal Civil Service, in a work which he has published on Castes in India in 1858; and which work is read in all the schools under the direction of the East India Company. Hear J. Muir, her followers an unbounded license of human pas-Esq., an Englishman, instructing the young Indians, and young English children born in India, on the history of the English reformation :-

"The missionaries, if they wish to gain the ear and confidence of the natives, will have to do what the Reformers did for the Christian laity. The people in the 16th century, no doubt, believed that the worship of the Virgin and saints, auricular confession, indulgences, all rested on the authority of the Biblo They could not read the Bible in the original, and they were bound to believe what they were taught by the priests. Now, as the Reformers pointed out that all these were institutions of a latter growth, that they had become mischievous, and that no divine law was violated in disregarding them it should be shown to the natives of India that the religion which the Brahmins teach is no longer the religion of the Vedas, though the Veda alone is acknowledged by all Brahmins as the only Divine source of faith. . . . . Instead of the Veda the Brahmins of the present day read the Laws of Manu, the six systems of philosophy, the Paranas, and the Tantras. Yet, ignorant as they are of the Veda, they believe in it as implicitly as the Roman Catholic friar believed in the Bible, though he had never seen it!!"

Here is Mr Mur publishing in all the schools of India the lies of Exeter Hall, to which is added the veracious English statement "that a friar was ordained without having ever seen a Bible." Here is a civil servant of the East India Company publishing in a book for school instruction a gross, deliberate falsehood! Mr. Muir, D.C.L., the bistorian, the teacher of youth in the Bengal civil science, does not mention the name of the friar nor the Bishop who ordained him, nor the convent to which he belonged, nor the place where he lived; no, Mr. Muir, D.C.L., like a true writer on religion, omits these trifles; and he thus adds another instance to the unnumbered English libellers of Catholic policy, and of the universal ancient faith of our fathers.

On the same principle of deceit by which they decry all foreign institutions, they, with a fraudulent misrepresentation for another purpose, publish the wisdom, the power, and the wealth of their own country as immeasurably raised beyond all past or present comparison. When Cobbett lived he often pointed out this melancholy deception practised by our legislators on the people in order to swallow in Government funds the entire monies of the Empire. By this stratagem Government now owes to its own people the incredible sum of nearly one thousand millions of money! or as Cobbett used to say, "taking the width of a guinea at three quarters of an inch, this sum in gumeas laid after each other, would form a ring of Gold which would nearly go round the circumference of the earth at the equator." With this sum, an amount of money exceeding all the specie in gold and silver, in all the countries of all the world: with this sum due to the British people it is boldly asserted that this Government, so owing this money, is the richest Government in the world. As Cobbet used to say, "there never has been in the whole history. of mankind such a deception practised as this national debt; and although the delusion must in coming time be unfolded in national bankruptcy as a principal Popish culprit, always came in for a and terrific revolution, the public still cling to superabundant share of Parliamentary abuse, and of Exeter Hall slander. When the heads of a nation the delusion with pleasure and with pride, saying that at least the catastrophe will not happen in their days."

The next most astounding fraud advocated by English writers is the Church Establishment. The sum of eight millions and a half pounds sterling, paid annually to a clergy for teaching men to read the Bible, is an instance of the folly of a nation which has no parallel in the history of the world. That is to say, the English people pay this enormous sum to others for doing the thing which they themselves can do. The royal road to heaven, in England, is travelled by any man who reads the Bible, and who believes in the efficacy of the sufferings and death of the Messiah. The whole English people actually, and in point of fact do believe, that if the entire Protestant hierarchy at this moment perished, they can travel this road in perfect security, without the advice or instruction of bishop or minister. Is it not then, to say the least of it, more than surprising that such a keen, money making, mercantile nation can consent to pay the astounding sum referred to, for services which are unnecessary, to officers who are useless, to teachers who are rather an incumbrance than an advantage to the rising generation!! England, without doubt, stands alone in the world with its two national appendages, viz .-- its National Debt and its National Church Establishment. The first of these two wonders of the world will yet end in irretrievable bankruptcy and rebellion : and the second cannot fail of spreading a popular indifferentism or individualism, which must essentially terminate (as all history publishes) in the loss of all religious principle and in incurable infidelity.

Strange as it may appear, it is this principle of falsehood in England which has laid the foundation of almost all her differences with the neighboring states. And although circumstances may appear to change the complexion of her relations with these states, there still lurks beneath this surface an under current which at any moment may rise to the top and disturb the public tranquillity. The late European revolutions owed their origin in a principle measure to this British falsehood: the English appeared to encourage the revolutions: they corresponded with the chiefs: they asociated with the leaders: they leaned to the side of revolt: they certainly did aid in sapping the foundation of the throne and the altar: and ages will pass and generation after generation decay, before the wounds inflicted, by this perfidious English diplomacy shall be healed urged the son to take a father's life; the robber to

ed, their early teaching is totally diseased, and observer of the passing events can see that in great European disturber.

Her history can be told in very few words: she adopted her new creed in the face of the known truth, changing the old faith; and effacing the severity of the ancient moral discipline of the Church. Hence she could only maintain her new position by falsehood and by granting to sion. Again, in her apostacy she quarrelled with all the Catholic states; and in her subsequent warfare she laid the foundation of the enormous debt, the very interest of which absorbs the revenues of the state. From her early apostacy, therefore, have arisen the two difficulties, which will yet weigh her to the ground-viz., her National Church fraud and her National Debt. She has forged a new Gospel, belied the neighboring nations, and swindled her own people. There must be, in coming time, a heavy chastisement for these crimes against God and man; and there must be in reserve a just Providence which will yet vindicate the cause of injured religion and humanity: and which (as in other states now comparatively extinct) will in good time exact a grinding retribution from England proportioned to her long and manifold offences.

D. W. C. April 15.

REV. DR. CAHILL

ON SPOONER'S MOTION AGAINST THE ENDOWMENT OF MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.

There has been no period in the modern history of England in which the opposition of party in Parliament has been carried to a more factious extent than at the present moment. In the past struggles of the House of Commons, heretofore, the contest lay between principles more than between men: it was so during the Corn Law League and the Free Trade discussions: it was the same in all the debates on foreign policy: and even in the passing of the bill by Lord Stanley, for the suppression of the Irish Protestant Bishoprics, this rule and feeling were distinctly observable. But the late history of the British Senate affords a continual example of a different sentiment. Now it is a party rivalship for power between leaders: it is a personal struggle for political aggrandisement: it is a pecuniary effort for patronage, place, and emolument: and St. Stephen's, if this practice be not checked, may soon be considered, by the public consent, as a mere legislative exchange, where the character of the nation is offered in discount, for family or party purposes. And the whole House of Commons, in the belief of our foreign neighbours, would, under such circumstances appear little better than one large rotten borough. where the votes were given and majorities obtained, in order to advance self-interest or achieve a party triumph. This decidedly was not the character of ancient Whiggery or Torvism: these factions in past days, objectionable as they otherwise were, had in view the higher sentiments of the public good: and the success of a principle, more than of a member or Cabinet, is palpably traceable through the past decisions of our national representative assemblies. Often, no doubt, a bad or unjust principle was advocated, as the Penal Laws can testify: but still it was a principle, and not a personal conflict for pecuniary considerations—one sad case only excepted, namely the passing of the the flagitious Irish Bill for the socalled union between England and Ireland.

During the last eleven years there has been an unceasing contest carried on between Lord Derby and Lord John Russell: diversified somewhat by the occasional substitution of Lord Palmerston for the Durham leader. Concomitantly, however, with these personal competitions the British and Irish constituencies have had their attention differently excited by unusual bitter party and sectorian discussions in which bishops, priests, nuns, creeds were unsparingly reprouched: and in which the Blessed Virgin, or of a Church set a good or an evil example, their conduct, like a river running in its course, vill, in due time, make its way through all rank and classes of that Kingdom: and like the salubrious or poisoned waters of this stream will invigorate or weaken morality or faith according to the character of the first principles thus propounded at the elevated sources of political and religious society. When, therefore, the senate house sets the example of pure party contention, irrespective of the public good, it lays the foundation, as the history of Europe can prove, of political party divisions through the masses of the people: and when senators can successfully demolish churches, ridicule doctrines, and disendow a priesthood, in one instance, there is no reason (from all past record) to doubt that they will not carry the same successful resistance against the national law Church, whenever the sectarian temper of the times or the straightened revenues of the State call forth their hostile Parliamentary combinations. These perpetual personal struggles for premiership tend every day, more and more, to unsettle the national political mind: while the Durham letter, the rancour of Exeter Hall, and the sectarian poison infused into the universal Protestant literature of the country have gone far, up to this period, to push the rising generation outside the boundary of simple faith and charitable feeling, into infidel inquiry and inappeasable religious animosity. Clubs are now forming in England to remodel and totally change the present Parliamentary representation: the ballot —good news for Ireland—is the law, which, in the most extended form can alone satisfy these advanced pupils of senatorial teaching; while the English Gospel is publicly branded in all the manufacturing towns as an antiquated deceit, a pecuniary swindle, and the very essence of hyprocritical turpitude!-Beyond all doubt, the seeds of a deep-seated revolution have been planted of late, through a vast section of the English people, while an undisguised incurable infidelity has effaced almost every vestige of the Christian faith from the artizan and the labouring classes. England may very soon regret the policy by which she has degraded her colonies, and by which she has attempted to extirpate Catholicity .-She has created two monsters which she may yet fail to conquer: she has awakened the unsettled spirit of the reign of Charles the First; and she has evoked the religious license of the times of Cromwell. Time will tell whether this policy will protect her in coming time from domestic embarrassment, and an approaching terrific external danger.

Who, on reading the English press, is not shocked by the daily crimes of infanticide, matricide, patricide, and fraticide committed in every part of England: who, without horror, can listen to the account of fathers, mothers, grandfathers, and grandmothers, cruelly murdered, ferociously butchered by the hands of their own children. And the unnatural atrociousness of the crime is even surpassed by the coldblooded motives, and by the thrilling savagery of the weapons used in these deeds of spilling a parent's blood. Some few guineas, a few shillings, a miserable cabin, in some instances a suit of clothes, have, in this unrivalled, civilized, and reformed England, or forgotten by the kings and the people of Cal slay his victim. In Ireland, when the unhappy murtholic Europe. The storms of '47 are now past i
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placing English crimes in the quality of atrocity and of motivo far more heinous than any black deed in either modern India or in ancient Rome. And when it is recollected that the English people are willingly admitted to be nuturally a generous, a benevolent race, it follows, as an essential deduction, that their brutality in the daily cases referred to is the result of their sordid worship of money: of their love of their belly above all natural feelings: and of their total ignorance of their moral responsibility of the law of God and the doctrines of Christianity. While the Parliament House is thus agitated with-

in with party contentions, and while murders, suicides, and scandals rend the public feeling outside, Mr. Spooner is determined to add his portion of religious rancour to this confused heap of moral and political ruin; and hence he, as the exponent of one of the poles of religious rancour towards Ireland, will soon bring on his motion for the disendowment of the Maynooth College. Mr. Spooner has reduced this question of the Maynooth disendowment to something like an Astronomical system. According to this theory, Mr. Spooner represents the Earth, having two motions : one, his d urnal motion at Exter-Hall : the other, his annual motion in the House of Commons. Besides representing the Earth under the circumstances referred to, he has the peculiar philosophical character of representing Jupiter: sinco he has four moons revolving round him, namely, Lord Shaftesbury, Sir Culling Eardely, Mr. Drummond, and Lord Roden. Here, however, the comparison of our solar system ends, as Lord Derby, I have reason to believe refuses to be the centre of the Spooner systyem. Lord Derby has more than he can do, at this moment, to keep his place against all the personal aspirants who surround him: he cannot, of course, make the blunder of at once diminishing his friends and increasing his enemies by giving motion, light and regularity to Mr. Spooner. No, the Exeter-hall Religionist will be signally defeated in the year 1858. But he will again assemble his forces and will come to the assault with additional strength. The next attempt, however, may be directed against the Established Church and not against the Catholic Colloge. I can assure the Reader that the English people, in the aggregate, are more disposed to demolish the tithe swindle than the Maynooth grant. The Baptists, the Independents, the Methodists, and a large section of the modern Protestants are ready, actually ready, under favourable circumstances, to do all that men can accomplish, to annihilate all State Endowment of all Churches. One great money panic, added to a great manufacturing panic, and these two panies producing the small loaf, and the hunger panic, would disendow the Protestant Uhurch in one Session of Parliament. But the plan, all powerful, the clear, efficient cause which in approaching time will strip the Establishment fraud "stark-naked" will be the Ballot. In the day on which this will be the law of England, in that hour the tithe swindle will be expelled from this country, in the midst of universal joy and unbridled execuation.

It is no wonder that foreign nations say that the English people is the most incongruous race at present on this our terrestrial globe! They are the most enterprising and successful in commerce : they are the fondest of money of all mankind; they pursue gain in the thrilling snows, in the burning sands on land; and amidst tempestuous and frozen season the deep boundless occans. And when they have accumulated hundreds of millions of money in their matchless industry, they give all this treasure (at a call from the Government) to fight battles with all nations: and they are content to receive in return for all this hard carned cash (as Cobbett would say) common tanned sheep skin endorsed by the English Exchequer! It is not the Government money which pays the armies in these victories, in Persia, India, China: no, it is the money of the mercantile community in a large majority of instances: a continued addition to the unrivalled National debt! The people willingly lend the money but he is a wise man, indeed, who could tell when the nation will be re-paid. What renders the English national character so singular in this respect is, that no new wars, no new demands of money can discourage them. When Lord Wellington conquered the French in Spain his expenses for some weeks were one million sterling a weck! The late war in Persia cost England £100,000 and who can count the millions of cash and the rivers of blood which are the price of our late blunders in India and China. Yet one would think from late proceedings in London that England burns with intense agony for a fresh rupture with France, and for an accumulated increase of the enormous debt. This is the insanity which precedes national ruin: and England must beware not to allow victory over the Sepoy to mislead her in measuring the power of her former enemy, now become doubly formidable by additional resources and highly inflamed national

anger. These considerations have reference more to the future of England than to present time : but as certain as the tide advances and rises by insensible accumulating waves, the National debt will yet cover and submerge the universal institutions of England. And although, during this advancing period, England may enjoy the triumphs of liberty and the repose of a fallacious wealth, within her own shores she will concede neither the one or the other to the down-trodden people of Ireland, who are the bulwark of her present power. Such has been the virulence of English prejudice and religious rancour towards Ireland during the past ten years, I do be-lieve that if the wisdom of the House of Lords and the threatening attitude of French sympathy did not interpose an obstacle to the bigotry of the House of Commons, they would at this moment be more disposed to enforce the penal laws against the Irish Catholic than in the reign of William the Third.

Thursday, April 23.

MR. S. O'BRIEN'S ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

D. W. C.

PART IV.

I resume my enumeration of the measures which nay with advantage ongage the attention of an rish Independant Party.

INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS.

There are several questions affecting the relations between Great Britain and Ireland, as constituent parts of the United Kingdom, which ought to be constantly borne in mind, even though we may not hope that they will be settled in a manner consistent with the claims of international justice. Some of these are connected with the financial relations of the two countries.

FINANCE.

During the Repeal agitation, which occupied the minds of Irishmen since 1843 to 1848, much stress was laid (especially in the able writings of Mr. Michael Staunton and of Mr. John O'Connell) upon the financial injustice which had been inflicted upon Ireland by the Parliament of Great Britain, in requiring that we should contribute to the taxation which is applied to defray the interest on the debt incurred by Great Britain before the Union. Although the subject has ceased to occupy public attention, and although the champions of Iriel rights have said little about it during the reign of the Whigs, this national grievance remains not only unredressed, but it bas even been aggravated by the financial measures which have been enacted since 1848.

It may be clearly proved that the interest on the separate debt of Great Britain would, after making

ing wife convulse him with rage, and nerve him to ation to which Great Britain is now liable does not the interest of Ireland, it will be for the Independent the awful crime, but in England, the crime is committed for the softlid gain of a shilling, in cold cians endeavour to evade this liability by a financial with respect to the interest of Ireland, it will be for the Independent Party to consider what course ought to be pursued with respect to the interest of Ireland, it will be for the Independent Party to consider what course ought to be pursued with respect to it. ccounts strive to prove that Ireland is largely indobt ed to Great Britain; but their reasoning is accept, at variance with every principle of equity, that this question may be said to depend upon the relative strength of the two nations, and as we happen at present to be the weaker nation we have no alternative except submission to this injustice. But the time will come when, if we be true to ourselves, we shall be able to dictate our own terms to England, and we may then hope that the claims of international justice will be entertained. We must, therefore, avoid in the meantime everything that can be construed as a waiver of this claim-more especially as it affects every financial question which arises between the two nations.

In regard, for instance, to the expenditure that is connected with the public departments, it will be found that Ireland does not participate in fair proportion with England. Though many of the Ports of Ireland — and especially the port of Cork — are singularly adapted for the purposes of a naval dockyard, all the expenditure resulting from the maintenance of dockyards is reserved for England. Indeed. if the naval estimates be carefully examined, it will be found that only a mere fraction of the enormous outlay which they involve is expended in Ireland.

In like manner, metropolitan improvements have been carried on in London continuously by the aid of the land revenue of the Crown, and of special Parliamentary grants, whilst Dublin has been utterly neglected, though a large sum is annually remitted from Ireland to England as land revenue. In regard to Parliamentary grants for public improvements, it will, I am convinced, be found upon an analysis of "the Estimates," that more public money has within the last fifteen years been applied to the crection of a single building in London — the new House of Parliament-than has during the same period been granted for public buildings throughout the whole kingdom of Ireland.

Among the international questions that remain outstanding for discussion between Great Britain and Ireland, as component portions of one United Kingdom, the most important, perhaps, is our claim for the allotment to Ireland of its due share of Parliamentary representatives.

I shall perhaps startle some of my readers when avow that after long consideration, it is my deliberate opinion that the interests of Ireland are damaged rather than promoted by its representation in the British Parliament, and that it would conduce to the national interests as well as to the national dignity of Ireland to be wholly unrepresented in the Imperial Parliaments. If France were for a time to obtain military possession of England, every high-spirited Englishman would consider it a degradation rather than an advantage to the English nation to send a few representatives to Paris. When the Australian province of Victoria sought a legislative separation from the province of New South Wales, it refused to elect acting members to the seats reserved for it in the legislature of New South Walce, and nominated in their stead some of the statesmen of England. I do not know whether our countryman, the French General McMahon, could be elected for a county or borough in Ireland, but it would be well for us if he or some of our countrymen now resident in the United States or in Australia could be elected in preference to some of the Irish members who lend their parliamentary support to the interests of England. even when those interests clash with the interests of their own country.

If Ireland were wholly unrepresented, Irish opinion would find some mode of making itself unmistakeably understood in reference to every question which really affects the interests of the nation at arge; whereas, on the contrary, at present, the few and divided representatives sent by Ireland to London are induced either by corruption or cajolery to give an apparent sanction to the part of the Irish nation to measures framed with a view to promote English interests, and to gratify English feeling

An amusing instance of the power of Irish opinion, when unanimously expressed, to override English legislation recently presented itself to our observation. On the day of my arrival in Dublin, after an exile of seven years, I took up a Dublin newspaper, and found one whole side of the sheet occupied with a requisition. Upon examining it I discovered the the favorite dream of my life! Happy Ireland! Happy am I to have arrived at such an auspicious moment! I next proceeded to inquire what great occasion, what national grievance had brought about such unprecedented unanimity. Alas! I found that this mighty "national movement" had for its object an address to the English Lord Lieutenantbeseeching that he would be graciously pleased to allow the drivers of jaunting cars in Dublin to drive from the sides of their cars rather than from the drivng seats. Bitterly disappointed-not to say disgnsted - I threw down the paper, exclaiming - What a waste of national power! I left my felow-countrymen engaged in a struggle for their national independence. On my return to my native land, I find all their energies absorbed in a police squabble! Could we but have obtained such unanimity as is here indicated, we might now have a parliament sitting in Dublin to make laws for the Irish people!" Not caring what might be the result of this appeal to his "Excellency," I cannot speak with entire confidence as to the mode in which the matter was settled, but certainly national feeling carried the day in favor of the more unsafe mode of charioteering, and if my memory report correctly, the public was tranquillized by a coup detat on the part of the Lord Lieutenant, by which he set at nought the decision of the officials who were acting under the authority of English made law in enforcing the obnoxious regulation which had evoked this grand demon-

etration of Irish opinion. But although such is my estimate of the value of our representation in the British Parliament, I am not disposed to waive any national claim which we can fairly urge; and, if we are to send any members to the British Parliament, we ought to send enough to secure to Ireland its proportionate weight in the councils of the empire. In the adjustment of representative influence, population is the only satisfactory basis upon which the allotment of members can take place. This would be the opinion of every intelligent Englishman if he were discussing the question in relation to foreign countries. If, for instance he were speaking of the adjustment of representation between Belgium and Holland, previous to the scparation, he would contend that to Belgium ought to have been allotted a number of representatives proportionate to its population. Proceeding upon this basis, Ireland, before the famine was entitled to claim an allotment of about one-third of the representatives of the United Kingdom. Now our claim must be more humble, since, in consequence of the decrease of our people, the relative proportion of the population of Ireland to the population of England, would give us a much smaller proportion of members. In 1851, the population of Great Britain, that is, England, Scotland, and Wales, amounted to 20,816,351, whilst that of Ireland amounted to 6,551,970. Total, 27,368,321. We are now entitled, therefore, to something less than one-fourth of the whole number of the seats in the House of Commons say, four-seventeenths. This proportion would give to Ireland above 150 members instead of 105. would enable Dublin to have four members instead of two. It would give at least four members to

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Party to consider what course ought to be pursued with respect took the course ought to be pursued with respect took the course ought to be pursued with respect took the carried pursues a weaver large proportion of the Irish members support it. The Independent Party ought to lose no time in determining whether they shall stipulate for a large increase of the number of Irish member as a condition of their support to any measure of Parliamentary Reform, Itis not at all probable that a Reformed Parliament will feel more disposed, than the present House of Commons would be to increase the proportion of Irish Representatives. If, therefore, we now consent to any compromise of our national claim, we shall urge it in vain hereafter. For this reason I am, inclined to think the Irish members ought at once to declare that they will support no Reform Bill which shall withhold from Ireland its due proportion of representatives.

IRISH PEBRAGE.

International wrongs have been inflicted by Great Britain upon all classes in this country—from the Peer to the Peasant. Probably there are few among you who care much about the dignity of the Irish peerage. The Irish nobility (I say it with the deepest regret) have identified themselves so little with the feelings and interests of the Irish nation, that the people have grown utterly careless about the feelings and interests of the Irish aristocracy. It was not so in former times. It is impossible to read the earlier history of Ireland without perceiving that the clans of Ireland felt a passionate sentiment of devotion to their chiefs, which almost exceeded that felt by them for the fathers of their domestic households. But if the Irish nobility really enjoyed the affection of the Irish people, you would feel indignant in finding that every successful lawyer, every opulent merchant, every scheming politician, who is raised to the peerage of England takes precedence of the oldest nobility of Ireland. An Irish title is now a disqualification rather than an honor. It surprises me, indeed, that any lrishman, who belongs to an ancient race, whether Gaelic or Norman, should covet a distinction which is so humiliating to personal and national pride. An Irish Lord does not inherit a seat in the House of Peers, yet he is disqualified from being elected as a member of the House of Commons for any Irish constituency, though he may be elected for an English or Scotch seat. He cannot even act as a Grand Juror, or take part at a Parliamentary election. If he sympathise with the mass of the Irish people, he can never hope to be elected as a Representative Pcer. Speaking personally, I care little for titles, and am contented to leave this grievance to be discussed by those whom it affects. If I were myself interested by the question, I would ask that the disqualification which prevents Irish peers from sitting in the House of Commons should be removed, because I would much prefer to take my place in the House of Commons, as the representative of a large constituency, rather than to sit by hereditary title in the House of Peers. But, in alluding to international questions, I have felt it to be my duty to show that every class has cause to complain of the relations which at present exist between the two sections of the United Kingdom.

REMOVAL OF THE IRISH POOR FROM KNOWAND AND SCOTLAND.

Let us now turn to a more grievous international wrong, which affects every industrious laborer or mechanic who goes to reside in England or Scotland. In all that I have ever read respecting the habits of the most uncivilised and most inhospitable barbarians, I have never found any practice that can vie in regard of cold-blooded inhumanity with the custom which prevails amongst our magnanimous neighbors in regard to the removal of Irish poor who became "changeable" in England. The opulent Irish landowner who abandons the duties which he owes to his own country is a welcome guest in England. The gallant Irish soldier who sheds his blood for England is welcome. Even the Irish political adventurer who sells the interests of his country to England is welcome. But if a poor Irish laborer who may have expended the whole vigor of his life in the service of Englishmen-if his widow or his orphan ask but a crumb of bread for the relief of temporary distress, he will be taken prisoner by a Poor Law official and carried to the shores of Ireland, where he will be flung, in a state of utter destitution, upon any spot which may be nearest to his residence in England-however distant it may be from his original home in Ireland.

If in a single year, through the inadvertence of the legislature, a few of such social outrages as those had taken place, they would be disgraceful to names of all the leading inhabitants of Dublin, of the British nation; but we find that this practice every class, sect, and party. Here, I exclaimed, is that unanimity amongst Irishmen which has been continued, year after year, notwithstanding that unanimity amongst Irishmen which has been that the attention of Parliament has been repeatedly called to it; and it has been brought into action against many thousand individuals under every possible form of cruolty. It will be for the Irish Party, if they can do nothing else, to expose to the execration of the whole civilized world, this fearful illustration of British avarice and selfishness.

It is painful to me to apply such terms of reproach to a nation which contains many excellent, humane, and generous individuals; but nations as well as individuals must be judged according to their acts, and all the dealings of the English, with the people of Ireland, during a period of nearly seven hundred years, appear to have been governed by a spirit of the most intense selfishness. Of the continued operation of this spirit, no stronger evidence need be adduced than this mode of treating the Irish poor who

labor in England, for the benefit of Englishmen. I should be led into too much detail if I were to suggest for your consideration many other circumstances and contingencies connected with the international relations that at present subsist between Great Britain and Ireland. I have said enough to show that an Irish Independent Party could treat such subjects with a boldness and freedom that can never be found amongst men who hold themselves bound to consider not only the merits of the questions which they have to decide, but also the bearing of their decision upon the personal interests of those to whom they are attached.

I propose, in a future publication, to call your attention to some matters which belong to the administration of the internal affairs of Ireland. I remain your faithful friend.

WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN. Cabirmoyle, April 12, 1858:

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE O'CONNELL MONUMENT. - We are delighted to be in a position to state that the monument toO'Connell in Ennis is now an accomplished fact. The 30th of May, a day very memorable in connexion with the name of O'Connell, has been fixed on for the parochial collections throughout the country. At the late meeting of the Bishop and Priests of this part of the diocese of Killaloe there were at least forty Priests on that occasion.

We much regret to announce the demise of Joseph Malcomson, Esq., of Portlaw, one of the very eminent firm of the Messrs. Malcomson, who have for years occupied so prominent a place in the commercial interests of this county. Mr. Malcomson will long be remembered as one of the members of the most enterprising mercantile firm which Ireland has produced, and one which affords a convincing proof of the results to be attained by talent and perseverance. The firm of Messrs. Malcomson-of which until lately the deceased was the guiding star-is most extensively engaged in trade; they possess the largest amount of steamers of any firm in the three kingdoms, perhaps in Europe; have a most extensive ship building yard in this city, and their factory at Portlaw is so universally known, both from the amount of work performed in it, and the extent of the employment it has always afforded, as to require £15,000,000 per annum; whereas the separate tax- Assuming that this is a question which affects no explanation at our hands. Waterford News.

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The Emperor of the French has forwarded the sum of £26 towards the relief of the families of the poor men who lost their lives in their attempt at rescue of life in the last wreck at Tramore-£18 to be divided between the two widows, one of whom has a large family receiving £12, the other £6, and £2 to each of the other fishermen who were on board the yawl at the time. His Imperial Majesty has also forwarded a sum of £38 to Mr. Ardagh to be divided among the crew of the schooner, Spankaway, of Dungarvan, who rescued the crew of the French vessel La Gigusttire.-Waterford News.

donderry Journal.

BALLINHOBE UNION .- On Thursday, the 8th instant, Geoffrey Martyn, Esq., Curraghmore House, was unanimosly re-elected Chairman of the Ballinrobe Board. He was proposed by Colonel Knox, and seconded by C. E. I. Lewens, Esq., J.P., Cloghans. There was no contest for any electoral division of the Ballinrobe Union, with one exception-namely, the Portroyal electoral division, in the parish of Partree, which was represented for years by Mr. J. Griffin, the attorney, who became a witness for Mr. Ousely Higgins against Father Conway. The voters and people of Partree have treated him as the voters and people of Mayo have treated his protege, Onsley. Despite of every effort that was made to force him upon them, they have expelled him from their representation, and they have done so upon the principle "that a good Protestant is better than a bad Catho-They have elected Henry Blake Lynch, of Partree House, as their representative for the ensuing year .-- Mayo Telegraph.

STREET PREACHING IN BELFAST .- A crowd of persons, numbering 500 or 600, assembled on Sunday afternoon at Pinkerton's-row and in North Queenstreet, for the purpose, it was supposed, of preventing Mr. Mateer from preaching there, should he at-tempt to do so. It appeared he had preached near Pinkerton's-row on the previous Sunday, and it was believed he would again return to the place, but, fortunately for himself and the peace of the town, he prudently kept away. The Rev. George Vance preached in the open air in Agnes-street, and the Rev. John Graham in Corporation-square, to large audiences on Sunday .- Belfast Mercury.

PERSECUTION FOR CONSCIENCE' SARE, -John Byrne, the Monaghan tenant who had stood up so bravely for the right to protect his children from any attempt to tamper with their religion, has, " in due course of law," been evicted from his little holding. But, by the timely exertion of the friends of religious liberty some steps have already been taken to protect his large and helpless family, and thus render his case a standing memorial of popular vindication of the right

of conscience. The following account is given by a correspondent of the *Dublin Eventng Post*:

"Inniskeen.—Saturday, April 17th.—The closing scene has just come off at Inniskeen, on the little farm recently held by John Byrne. The sheriff has made his long-menaced visit, and consummated the paltry triumph of that law which good men of all political denominations denounce as at once the fertile source of pauperism and crime—that law which the late Chief-Justice Pennefather, a landlord and Conservative, described as one-sided in its operation, and exclusively directed against the interests of the tenant. About ten o'clock yesterday morning the neighbourhood was aroused from its ordinary quiet by the appearance of the brigade, accompanied by a large force of constabulary. It appears that orders had been despatched from head-quarters to the different police stations, and accordingly strong detachments from different directions might be seen about the hour specified advancing towards the doomed cottage of John Byrne. The sub-sheriff of the county of Monahan, Mr. Wright, accompanied by Colonel Lewis's agent, Mr. Downey, arrived at Inniskeen by the early train. They were met there by the bailiff, and then proceeded escorted by the Inniskeen constabulary, in 'quick march,' to discharge the dire duty of the day. Near the 'scene of action they were joined by the Drumboat and Coolsville detachments of police, and shortly after Captain Barry, the district inspector, arrived and placed himself at their head. One portion was commanded to keep the cross roads, not far distant from the fated cottage, while the other detachment, accompanied by the sheriff, agent, bailiffs, &c., proceeded to the 'scene of action,' where they found Byrne, his wife, and family in what was once their cherished home. Byrne once more offered all rents and costs due, and asked to be left in possession of his farm. But there was no mercy for him. In a word, because he would not surrender his children to the secular and religious instructions of a fanstical Scripture Reader, himself, his wife, and nine children-most of whom are unconscious of the difference between their father and their landlord-were yesterday turned out of house and home. The most pitiable object in the scene was the poor mother, surrounded by her trembling and weeping children. She was too deeply stricken with anguish to find relief in tears. In her desperation and distraction she exclaimed that she would not leave. The sheriff's man then seized her, and in resigning herself to her fate, exclaimed, 'Thanks be to God, we are not driven out on the world for not paying our rent, or for any other crime, but because we would not deny our religion and send our souls to perdition. If we have to beg the world, no child of ours shall ever enter your filthy school.' The poor woman would still cling to the cherished hearth, but through the interference of her husband and others she reluctantly submitted to the law, which humane judges administer with regret, and, which instead of being a shield and protection to honest industry, is regarded by the tenantry of Ireland as an instrument of torture and oppression. The looks and bearing of the constabulary satisfied the witnesses of the painful scene that they were unwilling instruments on the occasion. During the process of eviction there was a large assemblage of people from the county of Armagh and surrounding districts, and on every countenance indignation was strongly depicted. I visited the scene of desolation at seven o'clock yesterday evening, and hardened indeed must be the heart which such a scene would not have affected. The poor mother was there, still sitting on the rock opposite the house where all her children were born. In speechless agony she gazed alternately at the old familiar house and at the children weeping around her as the night approached. Remnants of furniture were scattered about; the fire on that hearth, around which the children so often warmed themselves, was extinguished for ever; and, to prevent a return, or one last look more at the favourite retreat, the door was built up with stones. Poor Byrne himself, from she called the gingle-boy an "impudent ruffian to whose lips one offensive or incautious word never dare compare himself to a prince, because he said he dropped during the whole trying scene, is still the same resolute man-brave without bravadoism, and ready to encounter any fate rather than betray his conscience or make barter of his creed. A temporary shelter for the night was provided by the charitable neighbours for the poor mother and her children, and the trustees and committee, who, to the last, had hoped that Colonel Lewis would have relented, and

for Byrne and his family.

A meeting of the Irish Bishops has this week been held in Dublin, to consider the late disturbance in the Irish College at Paris. The final decision of their Lordships is, we are informed, reserved. In the meantime, it is stated that the College is to be temporarily broken up, to allow a definite arrangement of the dispute before its reassembling. Weekly Register.

. The good Monks of St. Bernard are at present in Limerick soliciting subscriptions, and, we are happy to say, successful.

MURDER OF THE "IRISH POOR."- In our paper of this morning will be found the particulars of an in-quest held at Dunmanway on the body of an aged man-a stranger-on whose person was found a document which leaves no doubt that he was forced out of an English workhouse, dragged in a dying state on board a steamer, and transported to Cork to find his way, as best he could, to Bantry, which was perhaps his native place. And this after a residence of 33 years in England, and after being two years in the workhouse of St. George's in the East! It is on account of wanting to attend to my place of worship," writes the poor man, "that they want to send me to Ireland." This matter is too grave for premature discussion, but it should be made at once the subject of a parliamentary inquiry. Presuming that some further information could be had about the poor man's case at the Cork Bridewell, where deported "Irish paupers" are generally compelled to seek shelter when "discharged" on the quays of Cork, we caused inquiry to be made, and found, sure enough, that a man named Laurence Goodwin was brought to the Bridewell, about half-past nine o'clock on the night of the 5th instant, by policeman 50; that he was brought up the next morning (6th) before the magistrates at the police office; that Mr. Rice, governor of the Bridewell, informed the magistrates he was committed to the care of a man named Fitzgerald in King street (or Devonshire street), who had got 8s to forward him to Bantry; and that the magistrates thereupon left him in the hands of Fitzgerald. The next thing we hear of him is that he perished by the roadside near Dunmanway. It is no wonder that the humane "juror" who has sent us the particulars of the inquest, should reclaim against a cruel law which has produced in this and in other instances—and perhaps in many never heard of at all—consequences so tragical. The 5th instant was Monday week, so that he had been thrown on the streets out of the London steamer on the previous Sunday, after a four days' voyage from London, in inclement and stormy weather. But if committed to the charge of Fitzgerald, how came it that he was compelled to take refuge in the Bridewell?—Cork Reporter.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S TOUR .- KILLARNEY, 15th APRIL.-His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and suit arrived here to-day from Glengariffe, at six o'clock p.m., and having stopped at the entrance gate to the Earl of Kenmare's mansion, proceeded on foot through the pleasure grounds and demesne to Finn's Royal Victoria Lake Hotel immediately adjoining. His Royal Highness's visit took the people of this ill entirely by surprise, the more particularly as he travelled perfectly incog. on a "low-backed car." Lord Kenmare's caretakers who showed him through the grounds, were in total ignorance who the illustrious visitor was.

April 16th.-At ten o'clock a.m. his Royal Highness accompanied by the Hon. Captain De Roos, Dr. Minto and T. W. Gibbs, Esq., proceeded in a carriage belonging to the Right Hon. H. A. Herbert, M.P. through the demesnes adjoining the estate of the Earl of Kenmare to Ross Castle Island and demesne, thence to Muckross Abbey, Torc, Waterfall, Muckross demesne and house. At the latter place the royal party partook of luncheon, and embarked in Mr. Herbert's fine barge to view the various islands and objects of attraction at the base of the mountains, and the three lakes. His Royal Highness and suite expressed themselves highly pleased and gratified with all they saw.

Kenmare, April 17th .- On Thursday, the 15th inst. at the hour of twelve o'clock, the Prince of Wales and suite arrived at the Lansdowne Arms Hotel. As a fair was being held in the town, there was a large assemblage of the gentry and peasantry of the sur-rounding district. Though the arrival of the Prince was quite unexpected yet ere ten minutes had clapsed the hotel was surrounded with a dense mass of persons of every rank anxiously and impatiently awaiting to see the heir apparent of that mighty kingdom on which the sunnever sets. The staircase and hall of the hotel were quickly crowded with the elite and fashon of the locality. Having lunched at the hotel, and after a delay of about two hours his Royal Highness appeared at the Hotel door, and was greeted with loud and prolonged cheers and shouts of acclamation. The Prince seemed much pleased, and frequently raised his bat off his head in icknowledgment of these hearty demonstrations of love and respect; he then stepped on an "outside car" and drove on to Killarney.—Cork Examiner.

A lively letter from a lady in the Cork Constitution gives the following account of the Prince on his way to Glengariff:-"Two great events have happened since Sunday-the arrival of a dead whale in this harbour, and of a live Prince in our western metropolis. The papers had informed us of his Royal Highness's arrival in Cork, but we hardly believed that he would have had the good taste to visit that very celebrated and interesting locality, Skib., which must have appeared to particular advantage in a down-pour such as we had all day on Thursday. However, he did not much seem to mind, though the people remarked he was ' very badly clothed, 'and he was driven by the gingle-boy to Mrs. Doyle's hotel where he went in and asked for a tumbler of Bass's ale, which he took standing at the counter. He then asked if she had any real potheen, and, being answered in the affirmative, he ordered a glass, which he tasted, and then mixed with the Bass, which his suite all shared. Mrs. Doyle took the party for people come about Mr. Madder's promised steamer, and, or the Prince remarking that 'Skibbereen seemed a rising place,' she said, 'It would be if there was any one there who had interest to have the river deepened from the quay at Old Court, to allow the steamer to come up to the town.' Shortly after a crowd be gan to collect, as a rumor spread of a Prince-an actual live Prince-being to be seen; so he speedily mounted the gingle and set off for Bantry. The gingle-driver, who will, of course be immortalised as the boy who drove the Prince, is now an object only secondary, and he is full of all the Prince said and did-how he told him to get him some of the sods of turf as they drove along, with which he amused himself pelting, or, as the boy said, cruisting, everything as they passed. I think some of the magistrates were disappointed that the Prince did not commit some breach of the peace, and, like a second Prince Hal, get himself brought before the worthy bench. Mrs. Dovle is, of course, in ecstacies, and Mrs. Hegarty in proportionate despair at the celebrity of her rival, who is going to get a case for the highly-honoured tumbler, though she remarks, with no ittle mortification, that 'it was, unfortunately, the most discoloured glass in the shop, and had a bit out of it. Everybody was running to look at the glass yesterday, and to hear all about it, and the happy Mrs. Doyle is going, of course, to call her hotel 'the Prince of Wales; in fact, she seems to consider that she has now some private property in the Prince, and was about his beight, as if he was like such a fellow any way.' I fully expect that the highly-honoured gingle will, like Nelson's ships, the Victory and the Royal George, be cut up into fragments, and converted into all sorts of knick-knacks, and no doubt the stuffing of the cushions—if, indeed, they were suspicion at Castlecomer, Constable Arthur, of not stuffed with stones, as one I last travelled on Renagh station, was sent over to identify Coony, certainly was-will be sold for putting into rings,

its height."

TENANT RIGHT.-Mr. Green gave notice in the house of Commons on Thursday that, on the 29th inst., he would move for a committee to inquire into the question of tenant right in Ireland.

Lord John Browne intended last night to ask the Attorney-General for Ireland whether it is his intention to take any further steps in the prosecution of fled. His sureties, however, have paid £3,000; and, the Rev. Mr. Conway and Mr. Ryan.

REPRESENTATION OF LIMERICE .- There was a general meeting of Mr. Ball's committee on Tucsday, at the office of Mr. Murphy, Thomas-street, which was unanimously attended, when measures were taken for securing Mr. Ball's return, in the event of a vacancy in the representation of the city of Limerick. Mr.

James Spaight is making a canvass of the electors. THE GALWAY FREEMEN .- The Bill for the disfranchisement of the Galway Freemen came before the House of Commons on Tuesday. The measure, it was observed, was surrounded with difficulties. In the first place the bill was objected to because it condemued the whole body of the Freemen for the crime of the minority; then, because while punishing the receivers of bribes and a number of innocent persons it did not touch the corruptors; and again, because it was a violation of the promise of indemnity given by the Parliamentary Commission to the parties who criminated themselves by their evidence on the inquiry. Each of these objections had certainly great force. Colonel French moved that the bill be read that day six months, but the house was resolved to do the virtuous thing and should have disfranchisement one how or other. Mr. Walpole met the difficulty to a certain extent by moving an "instruction" to the committee to the following effect :- " That they, the committee, have power to make provision for the disfranchisement of the voters who were guilty of corrupt practices by giving mone; or other valuable consideration, to purchase, or for the purpose of purchasing, votes." This motion was opposed by Mr. Clive and Lord Palmerston, and supported by Mr. Roebuck; it was carried by 152 votes against 121. This is so far well. The gentlemen at one side of the "pigeon hole" were evidently as guilty as those at the other. The proceedings of the committee have not yet commenced .- Nation.

The state of Gweedore and Cloughancely, concerning which such totally opposite and irreconcileable statements have publicly been made, is at length about to become the subject of inquiry before a committee of the House of Commons, Mr. Bagwell's motion on the subject having been carried on Thursday evening by a majority of 147 to 111. The motion appears not to have been formally resisted by the Government, though their Irish Coryphaeus, Mr. Whiteside, "reprobated an inquiry made under false pretences," and "warned the House against the precedent of allowing an inquiry into the mode in which landlords disposed of their estates." The Irish Secretary, however, consented to the com-mittee, and the new Tory member for Trinity College, Mr. Lefroy, supported the motion for inquiry.-We are glad that this important step towards a full investigation of the facts of Donegal destitution and landlordism has been successfully taken, and we trust the case on behalf of the tenantry will be supported by an ample disclosure of irrefragable facts. We may be quite sure there will be no lack of zeal or industry on the part of the landlords in making out and sustaining their case. - Tablet.

MAYNOOTH .- A Protestant journal (the Belfust Mercury), not very remarkable for its love of Romanism has some bitter remarks in reference to the postponement for a fortnight of the annual Maynooth craze of the hon, member for Warwickshire :- "We now have (says the Mercury) what is called a 'Conservative Government,' and we shall see how this question is dwelt with. When a Liberal Ministry is in office we always have a vast deal of trash talked about Maynooth, and a variety of other outre questions; we are then told that were Tory Ministers in office all such outrageous scandals on the British constitution would be removed immediately. Well, now we have Lord Derby in office, and pray, what is be doing? Where is the endowment for the Church Education Society? Where is the withdrawal of the Maynooth grant? Where are the evidence of the great Tory policy that is to reform all the evil ways of the world, and give heart and triumph to a good old Tory as cendancy? Why, the whole affair is a sham. Lord Derby is not a whit more Tory than Lord Palmerston was. Whatever his secret inclinations may be, he will profess Toryism, but act Liberalism. He will not voluntarily build up a wall for the sheer pleasure of butting his head against it. He will take things as he finds them, and endeavour to make the most out of them. Speenerism will be whistled down the wind with a great expenditure of plausible graces. He will be quietly told to bottle up the Maynooth question until the Tories are again in oppositionthen he may uncork it and let it effervesce. At present the question is a troublesome one. It is rather awkward as a test of consistency; it is altogether out of place, inasmuch as it asks the Tory Ministry to redeem the delusive pledges given so frequently to the country. Certainly the pleasure of being cheated and deluded must be very great when the Orangemen imagine Lord Derby is going to patronize them, when the ultra-Protestants think he is going to extinguish Maynooth, when the Church Educationists cherish the fond conceit that he is going to endow them, and insidiously undermine the national system. We may pity such deplorable hallucinations, but it would be a hopeless and a thankless task to attempt

to correct them." A Convent .- at one of the Dublin Police-courts on Monday, John Kearney, a young man who had joined the Scriptural classes at Biblical Institution, Mill-street, was brought before the magistrates charged with having, on Sunday, conducted himself in a manner calculated to produce a breach of the peace in the public streets, by shouting out, To "h—l with the Pope." The religious enthusiast was not what is called a "clean likely boy," although his clothes were of a finer description than those generally worn by persons in his sphere in life; but they were dirty, and seemed to have been subject to close contact with unctuous substances, which may be accounted for by his having given a hand to the chef in the kitchen when the sonp for the neophytes was being prepared. The policeman proved the charge against Mr. Kearney, and stated that it was in the neighbourhood of the evangelical institution, in Millstreet, that the prisoner used the offensive expressions above stated. He was fined a half-crown or in default of payment to be imprisoned 48 hours.

ARREST FOR MURDER.-Timothy Coony, a native of Nenagh, was this week arrested at Castlecomer, county Kilkenny, on a warrant charging him with the murder of T. Dwyer, at Tyones near this town, in the month of August, 1856. Our readers will recollect the circumstances attending Dwyer's death. He and Ocony with others, were employed in Mr William Dillon's stack-yard, making up hay. The prisoner was placed on the ladder to convey the hay from Dwyer, who stood on the ground, to men on the top of the hay stack. During the day there was some competing among the men, as to the amount of work each was capable of doing. This led to an angry feeling, it is said, between Coony and Dwyer. Towards evening, Coouy, after discharging one of the fork loads, let the implement drop, and Dwyer being immediately underneath, one of the prongs entered the crown of his head, and inflicting so dreadful a punctured wound, that medical skill could render do assistance, and the unfortunate young man died in the course of a week or so, in great agony. A Coroner's jury brought in a verdict against Coony, charging him with the death of Dwyer, and bills were, we understand, tound against him by the grand jury. Having been arrested on Menagh station, was sent over to identify Coony, charged.—Nenagh Guardian.

THE BELFART TEA FRAUDS .- It is stated in the annual report of the Commissioners of Customs that it was the opinion of the law officers of the crown that the proof against Moore was not technically of a character to warrant a demand of his extradition from the United States, whither he is known to have as some property has been seized, and proceedings for the recovery of duty are in progress against parties who made purchase of tea from him without due care, it is thought the crown will eventually lose

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

The Lords have read the Oaths Bill a second time, with the consent of the Government. It is the first time that the Tory party has voted for the principle of a Bill admitting Jews into Parliament. It is an additional proof of the observation that office produces exactly opposite effects upon Whigs and Tories. It indefinitely improves the Tories, and completely spoils the Whigs. The Prime Minister himself will only say that if in committee any one should move to omit the clause enabling Jews to sit he would support it. Mr. Disraeli has supported the Bill, and the Cabinet of course considers it an open question; but the end may be, that the Bill may pass without the one redoeming feature which procured it the provisions to which they objected. If the oaths be amended for Protestants by the Bill, and the Jews be admitted by a resolution of the House of Com-mons, the Catholics will be the only parties who get nothing—Tablet.

The law officers of the Crown are of opinion that the detention and imprisonment of Messrs. Park and Watt were illegal, and the Government has demanded compensation for them from the King of Naples. It does not appear as yet that this magnanimous recolvo has procured them much political capital. How much money capital they may extort from the King of Naples is another question. It appears to us that the King of Naples, by capturing the vessel, which had just landed a band of incendiaries on his shores, and putting all on board to stand their trial, did exactly what every one in his circumstances would very properly have done. However, if the law is against him, he must pay damages; but we trust the fear of this unpleasant consequence will never deter him from acting in the same way on every future occasion .- Tablet.

ACQUITTAL OF M. BERNARD.—The acquittal of M is the event of the week, an event heartily to be regretted and blamed, but from which we should expect no lasting evil, if it were possible that Frenchmen should really understand England and English institutions. There can be no moral question as to the substantial guilt of the prisoner. We cannot bring ourselves to donot that every one of the jury which acquitted him feels that as strongly as our-selves or the French nation. There were links in the chain of evidence less stronger than others, and a chain is no stronger than its weakest link. Still, even the weakest was strong enough to hear the weight of a conviction; and had it been a common case of murder, the verdict would have been against the prisoner. A contemporary sums up the evidence :

It may be taken as proved that Bernard has been the means of conveying from London to Brussels, and again from Brussels to Paris, the shells procured by Allsop at Birmingham and exploded in the Ruc Lepelletier. The identity of the shells cannot seriously be doubted, notwithstanding the slight discrepancy in the description of them by the witness Giorgi, whose evidence it was attempted altogether to discredit. It is proved also that Bernard, himself a skilful chemist, procured the materials for the fulminating powder with which the shells were charged; that he forwarded three revolvers to Paris, nominally for sale, which, by a series of subterfuges, were made to come into the hands of Ursini; that he sought out Rudio and despatched him to l'aris to join Orsini; providing for his wife and child in his absence, and promising that he would shortly return; that he assisted Allsop to raise a large sum of money, and immediately afterwards Orsini, who is shown to have been previously in needy circumstances, is found possessed of a number of Bank of England notes, of which some were traced through Bernard's hands thousand churches, many of them as magnificent as shortly atterwards. It was proved, moreover, that Bernard was in habits of daily intimacy with Orsini, and, in his absence, used his house in London as his improving, church restoring, and even church taking. own, and opened and answered his letters. It appears, therefore, highly improbable that Orsini had any important secrets from Bernard, and yet the defence on which the accused relied, and which the jury believed, is, that he was wholly ignorant of Orsini's intention, and that the various preparations in which he was mixed up were made for an entirely different purpose, in furtherance of a plan for the liberation of

But the jury was taken from a class in which eduation is not high, and Englishmen generally are not logicians. There can hardly be a doubt that they elt themselves called upon, not so much to weigh the evidence, as to vote Aye or No to the question of 'knocking under to France." Again, there were grave doubts whether the crime charged against Bernard (however clearly proved) was, by the law of England, murder. Our own impression is, that it was at least doubtful enough to make his execution, even if convicted, difficult, if not impossible. This was no question for the jury. Their business was to decide, not whether the facts charged were by law a capital crime, but whether they were proved by the evidence. But that was a subtility which they might very honestly refuse to understand. Many an honest John Bull would say, "Talk as long as you please, it cannot be my duty to convict him if he is not guilty;" and thus the legal doubt assisted to bring about an acquittal. On the whole, the thing was wrong and unfortunate; but if its effects were confined to our own island, we should shrug our shoulders and forget M. Bernard. Its effects in France are more important. How is it that they years ago was still so bad as to create an extensive should make the sort of allowances to which we are accustomed, knowing, by long experience, that remarkable part of our institutions, that they put difficulties almost insuperable in the way of convicting any man, in order, we presume, to secure the sufety of the innocent? Then, again, the disgraceful cheers | under the Church-rate. - London Times. which greated the verdict. No doubt there must be in a population of near two millions, fools and scamps enough of English birth to make more noise than that; and wherever there was a fool or scamp, he was pretty certain, if he could, to be at the trial However, in common justice to the Scampdom of England, it should be said that those who made it are said, by those who saw and heard them, to have been of the great unshaved and nuwashed of Leices. ter-square—a crowd of refugees who may be excused for greeting the escape of one like themselves. The complaint of the French papers, that the prisoner was bailed, is mere ignorance. No Judge could have refused bail to a man acquitted of felony, and re-

tained merely on a charge of misdemeanour. Mr. James's speech, again, is part of our institutions. Clever coarse men are never wanting at the bar, to say the most offensive things, in the most offensive manner, if they think it tends to their gaining their verdict; and, indecent as his speech was, it was one no Judge could have stopped. Emperor sincerely desires to maintain peace, is proved (if it had been doubtful) by his having prevented the circulation of this speech. We regret to see that the trial of Bernard for misdemeanour, on the charge of conspiracy, is given up, on the principle that a conviction is hopeless. It will be well if the English people will remember their remarks when Irish juries have rejused to convict. Mr. Father Conway or even Mr. Gavan Duffy were at least bet-

ponsibility for the prosecution for murder. Lord Palmerston is justified in proposing to reform the law without waiting for the result of a trial. Had a conviction been obtained, the decision of the Judges upon it would have settled what the existing law is, and where it needs amendment. The acquittal precludes this, and leaves us where we were; and Government must either leave the law as it is, or, like Lord Palmerston himself, be content to change it, subject to the doubt whether it needs change. In this respect, were there no other, it is much to be regretted that the jury failed of their duty. Come what may in the whole course of events, the fall of the Palmerston Ministry, the prosecution and the acquittal, will do anything but recommend to foreign nations either Parliamentary Government, or English Criminal Law and Trial by Jury .-Weekly Register.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER,-A length Sir John Stuart has delivered judgement in the great case of "Brook v Brook." It has bee generally allowed that a man could not marry his decensed wife's sister within the realm; but still it was believed that he might do so by going to Denmark, or to some other country where such marriages are lawful, and having the marriage ceremony performed there. Accordingly this plan has been pursued to a considerable extent, and at the present moment the legitimacy or illegitimacy of many famifavour in the eyes of some Catholics, and with all lies depends upon the validity or invalidity of marringes thus contracted. The question was argued so long ago as last December before the Vice-Chaucellor Sir John Stuart and Mr. Justice Cresswell, the latter of whom was specially summoned to give his assistance. The argument was conducted by some of the most eminent counsel at the bar; and, though the common law judge delivered his opinion within a fortnight after the conclusion of the argument, the equity judge has spent nearly four mouths in considering the legal problem. The time for deliberation has been most ample, and the result is that, according to the opinion of these two lawyers, the marriage of an Englishman domiciled in a foreign country with his deceased wife's sister is unlawful, wherever it may be celebrated .- Daily News.

A correspondent writes-" How astonished and disgusted would be the high-minded Dignituries who filled the important offices in the Church Establishment a century, or even twenty years ago, to see one of their number so far forgetting the sacred character of his position as to descend to the tricks and chaptrap devices of the tub orator, or ranting streetpreacher! But now that the Broad smalight has been let in, and the truth of God is made manifest, the Establishment has lost its power: its chief rulers, instead of depending upon the force of truth (and the sacred character of the mission they were eigposed to hold as Priests of God, but which they now repudiate,), are (that they may have listeners of some sort)descending to the factics of the showman or auctioneer. Thus, an advertisement appears in a Birmingham paper announcing a sermon to be preached by the Rev. Dr. Miller (a gentleman, be it remeinbered, who, besides being Rector of one of the la gest and most important parishes in England, holds a Canonry of Worcester, is Rural Dean, &c., &c.), the subject being-what do our readers think?-The words of a popular melody, which has been made the medium by the common stage-bawlers for the dissemination of the grossest licentiousness. 'There's t good time coming, boys.' O tempora. O mores! what may sober and honest matter of fact John Bull expect, and what can be thought of such vagaries by the old English gentlemen and the magistracy of the country? We shall soon, perhaps, hear of the Rev. Canon introducing the music of these popular songs into his church, as was lately done at a great religious revival meeting in one of our public buildings. On the occasion of the preacher being late, the Chairman, to still the expectant and impatient crowd, proposed that a hymn be sung; but, alas! for such an audience what tune could be selected that they knew? The ready Chairman was not long at a loss: There is one tune, gentlemen, you all know, so let us try that; it is the flatcatcher's Daughter." -Weckly Register.

BLESSED EFFECTS OF THE REFORMATION.-The dissolution of the monasteries, the alienation of their estates, and the destruction or desecration of some taining, which England did not get over till the beginning of this century. For nearly three hundred years our sacred edifices depended on Church-rates. It may be thought idle to speculate on the probuble fate of those edifices, or on the prospects of what is called "church extension," supposing there had been no such legal provision. Some may think every church would have fallen to the ground, others that the necessity of an appeal to voluntary collections would have hastened the revival of church architecture. There remains the fact that under a compulsory rate for those three hundred years the Church of England did less for its fabrics than any other Church in the world. No churches were built or rebuilt, or much enlarged, except a few by Act of Parliament, or by the foreign zeal and pious gratitude of some Royalists returning to their estates after the Restoration. For those three centuries the neglected condition of our churches, and the utter absence of any power to meet the wants of the age, were the most conspictions, if not the gravest, scandal of the Establishmen'. Everywhere large districts were covered with houses without a church; towers, chancels, and aisles were pulled down, or walled off, or rebuilt in the worst possible taste. The area of parish churches supported by these public rates, and liable by law to a yearly reappropriation to meet fresh claims, was monopolized by huge square pews, and year by year the poorer classes were positively turned out to take refuge in the meeting-house. We need not expatiate further on a state of things which only twenty school of ecclesiastical satirists, whose novels and declamations about parish churches, "churchwardens' Gothic," pews, galleries, compo, and whitewash, cumber the shelves of many a country parsonage. Such was the state of our ecclesiastical edifices

A curious claim is, it is understood, in the course of preliminary investigation to an earldom created half a century carlier than the Shrewsbury title .-Sir Wm. Scrope, eldest son of the first Lord Scrope of Bolton, was created by Richard II., in 1337, Earl of Wiltshire, with remainder to "his heirs male for ever"-a limitation which, according to the decision n the Devon case, carries the title to collateral male relatives. Of this nobleman Shakspeare says,-

The Earl of Wiltshire hath the realm in farm. His heirs may probably not succeed in recovering his farm, but it is said there is some idea of claiming his earldom. He was behended without form of trial, with other adherents of Richard II., at Bristol, in 1399; and he appears never to have been regularly attainted by Act of Parliament. His next brother became the second Lord Scrope of Bolton, and the right to the earldom remained unclaimed by any of the succeeding Lords Scrope—a title which became extinct or has remained in abeyance since the death of Sir Emanuel Scrope, eleventh Lord Scope, who was created Earl of Sunderland, and died s.p., 1630, when all the male descendants of the seventh Lord Scrope became extinct, and the right of the Earldon of Wiltshire reverted to the male heirs of John Scrope, of Spennithrone, in the county of York, brother to the seventh Lord Scope, whose eldest son, Henry Scrope, married Margaret Conpers, heiress of Danby-an-Yare-a manor which has remained with ter than M. Bernard, and the evidence against them | his descendants to this day; indeed, part of the and having found this man, he conveyed him to this less clear. Whoever else is baffled, the conviction is manor of Spennithrone was only sold, in the memory would not proceed to extremities, will now, of course, &c. If you wish for any memento you ought to apdo all in their power to provide a permanent home ply for it in time, for the fever of royalty is now at the field, is clear from the marked manner in which Bir Mr. Scrope, of Danby, whose son is the present male. George Grey on Thursday night disclaimed all res- representative of the Earl of Wiltshire .- Post.

# The True Mitness.

#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1858.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Persia, with dates of the 1st, arrived at New York on Tuesday. The European news is void of interest. From India we learn that Jhansi had been captured by the British, after a severe struggle, and with great loss to the mutineers. The British loss was also heavy.

THE ORANGEMEN AND THE MINISTRY .-This is the heading of an editorial of the Patric of Saturday last, criticising severely the conduct of the Ministry generally, and of the Lower Canadian, and Catholic portion of it in particular, for their conduct on the debate upon the Bill for the

possible, even in its well deserved, and strongly prononounced, condemnation of the Ministry, to find grounds for suspecting it of the slightest leaning towards democratic principles, or of any sympathy with the demagogues of the Lower Province, or Clear Grits of the Upper. The article therefore which we translate from our French cotemporary is doubly valuable; valuable as showing the scorn and contempt in which those time-serving "hacks," who, to save their places and salaries, voted for the incorporation of the sworn enemies of their race and creed, are held by all honest French Catholics: valuable as showing that it is possible to be a staunch Conservative, and the uncompromising enemy of modern democracy in all its phases, without being a "Government hack." This premised, we hasten to lay before our readers the article in question :-

(From La Patrie, May 8th.)

"Governments as well as individuals are liable to momentary attacks of vertigo, which drive them from their course, and force them to abandon the noble mission of protecting in this world the interests of society, against the assaults of the enemy, the fury of parties, and the machination of traitors. this we have to-day, a sad and terrible example. So long as guided by sentiments of justice and moderation, the Ministry had respect for those principles which make a people strong and moral; so long as guided by an instinct of conservatism it knew how to resist the fury of a disorderly opposition, and to preserve itself on a level with its true position, we have always given it the aid of our influence, always have raised our voice to encourage it, so that by equitable measures it might be able to lead the people of Canada onwards towards their proper des-tiny, and dispel the gloom of the future which looms before us. But the very reasons which have prompted us to support the Ministry when guided by justice, when it invoked truth, and called as witnesses of its acts the wants of our young countrythese same motives oblige us to withdraw from it our support, when, breaking with the past, tramp-ling under foot history and the experience of all nations, it descends into the shade, and allies itself, heart and soul, with the mournful array of crimes and iniquities engendered by the Orangemen. We are not like those blind men who, athirst for destruction, and hungering after power, raise rash hands against, and rejoice in the fall of, all Govern ments. But if we can join with a just and equitable government, with one knowing its duties, we know how also to raise our hands, to seize the avenging scourge, and how to apply the lash to those who for the sake of maintaining a shadow of popularity, and the remains of power, fear not to sacrifice these principles which remain, when all else crumbles away, and which as God is, are eternal."

After this exordium, the Patrie gives his countrymen a slight sketch of Orangeism, than which it truly says, there does not exist a society more completely given over to "cruel fanaticism and bloody prejudices;" and it is for incorporating this infamous blood-begrined Society that the Ministry voted! Hereupon the

Patrie exclaims: " In fact, the more we reflect upon the conduct of the Ministry on this most unfortunate occasion, the more are we at a loss to discover the motives which could have urged them to perpetrate such an unparalleled act of iniquity; the more are we astonished, and the more inexplicable appears their conduct.— Did the Ministry fear then, that in voting against the incorporation of the Orangemen, they would lose the alliance of the members for Upper Canada?—or did they hope to win the esteem and confidence of a few fanatics? But M. Loranger has long hated fanaticism under whatsoever garb it presents itself; and has himself taken the trouble to publish the fact to the entire community. But M. Cartier, the fiery champion of universal toleration, who has solemnly pledged himself to watch over the interests of his constituents, has he not often repeated that his principles would always be in harmony with the interests of the people! But M. Sicotte and Mr. Rose, know as well as we do that Orangeists are as odious in the eyes of Protestants as of Catholics; and should in consequence have no legal existence in a country like ours, where the faith of the latter, and the opinions of the former, are called to march in concert. Did the Ministry fear, in voting against the Incorporation of the Orangemen, to lose their influence, and to be compelled to abandon their places? But better to fall with honor on the field of battle, than to escape victorious through the gates of infamy.

"Besides, a firm Government, relying upon the principles of justice, heeds not the clamors around it; boldly it pursues its course. But when doubts. hesitation, puerile fears, and groundless apprehensions, deeds of reckless daring, and profitless apos-tacy, are the sole guides of a Ministry, the gulf yawns, wherein the social edifice, strained in all its

joints, will eternally be swallowed up.
"If it be argued that there is no more injustice in incorporating the Orangemen, than in incorporating any other secret society, Catholic' or Protestant, we answer that this is a great error, and betrays a very slight acquaintance with the history of Orangeism. It is a fact, well known to all the world, that from that terrible society nothing useful, nothing honorable, can proceed; that it is hateful alike in its ends,

The Patric need hardly be reminded that there is not, and that there never can be, any "Catholic secret society;" all secret societies being condemned by the Church, and held in abhorrence by all her children.

and in the means by which it seeks to attain them; So soon as it obtains footing in a country, the empire of discord is set up. These are living facts, and these should, as it seems to us, have forced them-selves upon the minds of M.M. Loranger, Cartier, Sicotte, and their colleagues. But when iniquity is at its height, darkness possesses the heart of man, and spite of the feelings of the people who murmur and revolt, he finishes his work and dies!

"Then it remains for those who defend, only to protest, and to espouse the interests of discarded

"For the rest, it is consoling to see that all our friends who usually support the Government separated themselves from it upon the occasion of this Bill, and that Mr. Brown and his partisans went with the Ministry. It is as well that these great crises should occur sometimes; for then the camps divide and each party learns to know its own soldiers."

With these remarks of the Patrie-which are merely what might have been expected from a Catholic, and a French Canadian journalist-we entirely concur, with one exception. We do not in the least participate in his surprise at the conduct of the Ministry; because from their antece-Incorporation of the Orange Societies of Cana- dents, we well knew what manner of men we had da. Of this most interesting and instructive de- to deal with. The Upper Canadian section of bate, the full details will be found on our fifth the Ministry is composed mainly of Orangemen, page: the editorial of the Patric we give below. pledged to do the bidding of the infamous So-The Patrie has always been hitherto inclined | ciety, of which they are members-to promote its to support the present Administration; nor is it interests, and to procure for it a recognition from the State. The Lower Canadian section, on the other band, is made up chiefly of Catholics, who have already shown that they are ready to sacrifice honor, and the interests of their Church and religion, to the exigencies of party, and the emoluments of office; and who to secure the latter, have, on more than one occasion, been guilty of conduct fully as vile and mercenary as that which the Patrie so justly, and so forcibly condemns to-day. What regard to truth, honor, or decency--can be expected from men who voted for the "reprobate" "Religious Incorporation Bill?" The excuses urged by the Minerve in behalf

of the Ministry, or rather in behalf of the Lower Canadian, and soi-disant Catholic portion thereof-to the effect that it would have been discourteous to vote against the first stages of the Orange Bill-and that it is "not customary to reject a Bill on the first reading, unless it be evidently repugnant to good morals"--- are but miserable subterfuges; worthless for those whom they are designed to exonerate, and very dishonoring to the heart and to the intelligence of those who have the meanness to urge them. True; it is not "customary" to vote against the first reading of any Bill; but it is the invariable custom of Parliaments to reject sternly and at once, all Bills that are evidently repugnant to good morals, and the welfare of the community. Now we contend that it must be evident to the meanest understanding, that it is repugnant to morality and to the welfare of the community, to give the shadow even of legal sanction to a society which has been proved to be productive of strife and bloodshed. But Orangeism has been arraigned, tried, and condemned as dangerous, before the bar of the highest tribunal of the British Empire. That condemnation is officially on record; and no statesman, or legislator, can be permitted to plead ignorance of its existence; and therefore, if there were no other reasons than those afforded by the "Report of the House of Commons," and the official despatches from British Secretaries of State to our Colonial Governors still preserved amongst our archives-the conduct of those who voted for the first reading of the Orange Bill, would be perfectly inexcusable. But we have another reason to assign in condemnation of the vote for which the Minerve

Orangeism is a " secret politico-religious society;" and as such societies are condemned by the Church, no Catholic is justified under any pretence whatsoever, in giving to them any encouragement, or in helping to obtain for them a legal existence. We are not of those who recognise "two persons" in one Catholic member of Parliament; of whom one may be damned and the other saved; of whom one is bound to walk by the laws of the Church, and the other is at liberty to follow after the traditions of the world. We contend that, in public, as in private life, in the Senate, as in the bosom of his family, the Catholic is always bound to take the Church as his supreme guide; we contend in fact, that there is no difference betwixt public and private morals; and that that which is immoral on the part of the private individual, is equally immoral and therefore unjustifiable, on the part of the statesman. Now if our premises be true-and if it would be immoral on the part of the Catholic in private life, to foster or in anywise countenance any "secret politico-religious" society, whose members are bound by oaths, and known to one another by signs and pass-words—then we maintain that the same conduct on the part of the Catholic statesman is equally wrong, equally unjustifiable. Nor, as we said above, can the Mincrve urge the plea of ignorance of the nature, and merits or demerits, of Orangeism in behalf of the Ministry. If true, that plea would not be valid, for the statesman cannot be allowed to plead ignorance of official records. But it is not true, for there is not a man amongst them who was ignorant of the condemnation of Orangeism by the House of Commons, and by the leading statesmen of

that Orangeism has been in Canada, and with composed partly of rabid Orangemen, and partly murders. Why! the blood of Tierney, O'Farrell, and Sheedy, the victims of Orange brutality, still cries to Heaven for vengeance on the and Alleyn proposed to give a legal existence, and Parliamentary sanction.

were in ignorance of the details of the Bill until it was before the House, so they could not be bound to vote against its introduction. It is not to the details of the Bill that we chiefly objectthough it does commence with a solemn lie, and a hypocritical pretence which will impose upon no one, that the Orangemen-the heroes of Rathcormac, of Dolly's Brae, the blood stained murderers of the widow and the orphan—are a "charitable" association for sooth; wholly given up to labors of love, with hearts full of charity and good will. It is not, we say, to the details of the Act of Incorporation that we object, but to the Act itself, because such Act implies the recognition by the Legislature of Orangeism, and the giving to a "secret politico-religious" society a legal existence. It is against the principle of such an Act, rather than its details. that the true Catholic statesman should direct his attack. Our Ministry, on the contrary, sanctioned the principle of the Bill, reserving to themselves, we admit, the right to oppose it in detail; and by so doing they have done their best to carry out the views of the worst enemies the Orangemen, by, for an instant, obtaining a hearing from the Legislature for their Billwhich should have been ignominiously kicked out the moment it was presented - have succeeded in obtaining their object; in another session they will succeed entirely.

That object simply is to obtain for their detestable society a formal recognition from the State. This is what they have been aiming at these many years; and this, through the gross misconduct of our present Governor-General, and the venality of Catholic "place-holders" in Parliament, they have nearly succeeded in obtaining. What do Orangemen care about having power " to sue and be sued?"—or what, save the desire to exert a more direct and powerful influence upon the political and social destinies of this country, would have prompted them to come before the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation? To be able to insult their Popish fellow-citizens with impunity, or rather with the sanction of the State—to reduce us to the condition of an "inferior race," by establishing Protestant Ascendancy in Canada, on the firm basis of law and Act of Parliament-these are their objects; and to these objects, so eminently anti-Catholic, so essentially anti-Canadian, did men like Cartier, Loranger, and Alleyn lend themselves, when, to save their Government situations, and curry favor with their foes, they, like recre-

The Toronto Citizen complains of the TRUE WITNESS for saying that he (the Citizen) "called for an armed organisation on the part of Catholics against Orangemen." This is not our article alluded to, we admit that it is susceptible of an interpretation which would in and we therefore avail ourselves of the first opto our knowledge, call for an armed organisation

Toronto alone. At the same time, from the fact that the Citizen gave no signs of approving of constitutional petitioning against the recognition of secret nolitico-religious societies by the Legislature-and that he did exhort his readers in most inflammatory language, " to stand in the deadly breach—the Orangeman who insults you, let it be in peril, the Orangeman who assaults you let it be for death"-we naturally concluded that he did approve of physical and armed resistance to Orangeism, in preference to the mode advocated by the TRUE WITNESS; and pufting this natural interpretation upon his words, we did not see much, if any, important difference betwixt him and the Mirror, with whose policy, in all other respects, the Citizen so entirely coinof his real meaning.

with the Brownites, Clear Grits, or with "the found in the sanctuary of the Little Bethel? - | the sentence-"no faith is to be kept with hereall parties in Great Britain in their despatches to revilers of our clergy ?" On the contrary, if we Nay, is the editor of the Montreal Witness tics ?"

in the last few years—as it has always been in of turn-coat Catholics, we have always spoken Ireland—the source of crime, strife and brutal of an "independent opposition"-i.e., an opposition unconnected with any party in the State; and one refusing therefore to make common cause with any set of men, either in or out very Society to which M. M. Cartier, Loranger, of office. What we have done our best to advocate, has been the formation amongst Catholics, of an independent Catholic party-of a party Neither can it be pleaded that, as the Ministry | indifferent to all questions of "Ins" or "Outs;" of a party whose opposition would be, not factious, but "constitutional," and which would therefore vote upon every question that presented itself, on its intrinsic merits, and without the slightest regard to the effects of that vote, either upon the "Ins" or upon the "Outs." Such an independent and constitutional oppositionjudging of the merits of every question from an exclusively Catholic stand-point-seeking no favors, no appointments of any kind from any party in the State, and scorning to accept them if offered—would, if true to its principles, even though but small in numbers, soon make its influence felt on our Legislature; would render the continuance in power of any administration hostile to our just demands, impossible; and would enforce a settlement of those, to Catholics, vitally important problems, which we may be sure will never be settled favorably for us, if we trust either to the liberality of a Protestant majority, or the honesty of "place-hunting" and "placeaccepting" Catholics. Such only is the opposition that we have advocated, for with none other would we ally ourselves; and the only valid obof their race and creed. To a certain extent, jection that can be urged against our policy is this-that it requires a greater amount of disinterestedness, of zeal and honesty than is to be found in Canada. There is force in this objection we admit; for our policy presupposes amongst Catholics, a total abnegation of self. a formal renunciation of all the emoluments of Government situations," and the abandonment, now and for ever, of all jobbing and "place-beg-

> Tastes differ; "what is one man's meat, is another man's poison," says the proverb; and we are not such fools as to provoke a dispute with the Montreal Witness about his likings, or dislikings. But we contend that he should abstain from all attempts to force his tastes upon

He don't like monks; he thinks them " of most repulsive aspect; who from their appearance one would judge to be capable of any crime." Two Franciscan Fathers, who during a short visit to Montreal have attracted our cotemporary's notice by appearing in the streets in the peculiar garb of their Order, are in particular held up to public odium, as two "as coarse and repulsive looking men as can well be;" and having delivered himself of his gentlemanly and charitable mission, our cotemporary, who no doubt piques himself upon his chaste, refined and attractive appearance, fancies that ie has dealt a severe blow to Popery, and done something towards establishing and exalting the Holy Protestant Faith.

Now suppose we were to tell our saintly cotemporary, that the two Franciscans of whom he, knowing nothing, speaks in the above insulting manner, are, in spite of their quaint garb and strictly the case; but after a careful perusal of voluntary poverty, gentlemen every way his superiors in birth, education, and manners; and that to compare them even, in any one point, some manuer justify the Citizen's complaint, with one of those sleek demure looking gentry who arrogate to themselves the title of evangeliportunity of doing him justice. He never did, cal ministers, would be to do the reverend Fathers a foul wrong,—we should be merely utteragainst Orangemen; and our remarks about such ing the simple truth. But if we were further organisations were applicable to the Mirror of to add that in our opinion there were amongst the evangelical Ministers of Montreal-yea, amongst the elect of the French Canadian Missionary Society, and amongst those whom our cotemporary doth chiefly delight to honormen as coarse, sensual and repulsive looking, as men can well be: if we-substituting the words "Protestant preachers" for "monks"were to express our sentiments about-" those lazy, dirty, sensual looking creatures-men of the most repulsive looking aspect, who from their appearance one would judge to be capable of any crime, and who, yet, by virtue of their ecclesiastical character find entrance into any society"-we might perhaps be still confining ourselves to the literal truth; though we should most deservedly lay ourselves open to the reproach of being wanting in common courtesy, cides. The Mirror boldly avowed designs which, and in Christian charity. Now-and this is the as it seemed to us, the other more cautiously point we are aiming at-why should it be lawful insinuated; but as the Citizen disclaims all in- on the part of Protestants, to employ language tentions of inciting to "armed organisations," when speaking of Catholic "monks," which every by his somewhat bombastic allusions to the one would pronounce, and justly pronounce, high-"deadly breach," to "peril" and "death," we ly reprehensible if applied by a Catholic to Prohasten to give him the full benefit of that dis- testant clergymen? There may be "coarse" claimer, and to acknowledge our entire ignorance looking men amongst monks and priests; but may not the same be said, and with equal truth, Having done justice to the Citizen, we would of evangelical ministers? Is every one who ask him when and where the TRUE WITNESS "breaks the bread of life" in Our Zion a model recognised by "Romanists" as an authoritative has ever made "common cause," or attempted of grace and elegance? are there no greasy, exposition of their doctrines. Now from what to persuade others to make "common cause," thick-lipped, sensual looking men of God to be "Romanist" work has our cotemporary quoted

e cast injurious reflections upon the personal appearance of others not so happily endowed by nature? Without meaning anything disrespectful to his good looks, to that brow of his whereon grace is seated, to that front of Jove, to that eye like Mars', to those Hyperion's curls, to that nose, like-what the mischief is it like? or, to be brief, to any part whatsoever of the outward man of our cotemporary, surely we may be permitted to take as much pleasure in the appearance of a Franciscan Monk, as in that of the elegant and attractive editor of the Montreal Witness; and if the objects which strike him most unfavorably in Italy are, the "dirty, lazy. sensual looking Monks," he surely has no right to find fault with us, if our disgust is excited by the swarm of Exeter Hall emissaries, who with a corrupt bible in one hand, and a dagger in the other, are ever striving to excite the people of the Italian Peninsula, and Continental Europe generally, to cut the throats of their legitimate Sovereigns. Tastes differ, and we will not dispute about them.

As to the Franciscan Fathers themselves, whose appearance in our streets has so much disturbed the peace of mind of poor old Mrs. Harris of the Montreal Witness office, we have little to say. Æsthetically, their garb may be indefensible, but morally its appearance in our public places has its uses, or the Church would not sanction it. It is for instance a startling reproachto the grovelling materialism of the day, which teaches man to look for happiness in the gratification of his senses, and the indulgence of his animal appetites. It is as the voice of one clothed in a garment of camel's hair, and with a leathern girdle about his loins, crying in the wilderness, to prepare the way of the Lord, and tomake straight His paths; it is a reproof of the effeminacy and luxury of the children of this age, who are clad in purple and fine linen; and, to take lower ground, it is a proof that even in this dollar hunting land, there are still some who hang not their heads for honest poverty, and who, in spite of the sneers of wealthy and respectable people, still dare be poor. 'The soldier is proud of his medals, his decorations, his Victoria Cross; why then should the soldier of Christ be ashamed publicly to wear the uniform of his Master, and to appear abroad bearing the insignia of his more glorious profession?

A GOOD JOKE.—The Christian Guardian of the 5th inst. contains an amusing correspondence betwixt a Mr. Davidson, and Dr. Barker. the editor of the British Whig, of Kingston .-It would appear that the former has been attending some of the recent "revival meetings" in Upper Canada; and that-more lucky than a friend of ours, who, in reply to the question, whether he had "got religion?" answered us with a groan, " No; I've got nothing but rheumatism"-the said Mr. Davidson got happy, and went through the regular course of the "new birth." Being a remarkably fine "babe of grace," he thought it incumbent on him to make the whole world acquainted with the fact; and so, in his own words, " sent his religious experiences-(paying postage as usual)—to the Daily British Whig"-the well known Dr. Barker. Now this gentleman is what is vulgarly called a " hard case;" one who would have been better pleased at receiving, freight paid, a box of good cigars, than Mr. Davidson's post paid "religious experiences." So to that gentleman's "astonishment and vexation," Dr. Barker returned Mr. Davidson's "religious experiences," accompanied with the following curt epistle-evidently the production of an "unregenerate vessel," and doomed to perdition :--

"Sn-I return your letter to me of to-day. I look upon it as a gratuitous piece of impertinence for a man of your character to address me at all, particularly in the offensive manner you have done. Attend to your situation : keep yourself sober, and show by the humility of your life that you have truly repented of your misdeeds.—I am yours, &c.,
"Signed. Ed. John Barker."

From the above well deserved rebuff to poor Mr. Davidson, we fancy that not many will be tempted in future to trouble the editor of the British Whig with their "religious experi-

"One of the dogmas of Romanism"-writes the Christian Guardian of the 28th ult .- " is, that 'no faith is to be kept with heretics." We deny the fact, and we call upon our cotemporary

If by "Romanism" the Christian Guardian means, as we have no doubt he does, the Roman Catholic Church, nothing can be easier for him than to prove his assertion. The dogmas of that Church are not hidden in a corner, but are embodied in the decrees of her Councils, and the authoritative decisions of the Holy See. Tell us then, we say to the Christian Guardian, where, and in what terms is couched the doctrine that " no faith is to be kept with heretics." As our cotemporary places these words betwixt inverted commas, it is evident that his object is to make his readers believe that they are a quotation; and of course a quotation from some work

the Colonial authorities; or who was not aware have ever spoken of "opposition" to a Ministry, himself, such a very Adonis, that he has a right We deny that such is the doctrine of the Ro-

man Catholic Church; we deny that she has ever. or anywhere, taught that doctrine; and we hereby indicate to the Christian Guardian an easy and expeditious mode of convicting us of gross ignorance of the doctrines of the Church of which we have the privilege to be a member. and the Church herself of teaching grievous Will our cotemporary accept the challenge !- will be, in a few plain, and straightforward sentences, give us the name and page of the authoritative Romish work in which is laid down the doctrine that "no faith is to be kept with heretics ?"

He will do nothing of the kind: for he knows that the Roman Catholic Church never taught any such doctrine; and that there is no " Romanist" who, if rightly instructed in the tenets of his faith, would not denounce the proposition that "no faith is to be kept with heretics"-or that ed. it is lawful to break faith with any man, no matter what his religion—as an immoral, damnable heresy. Therefore, we say again, the Christian Guardian will carefully abstain from replying to our enquiry; he will evade the point at issuewhere and in what terms does the Roman Catholic Church teach that " no faith is to be kent with heretics?" and by dint of quibbling and shuffling, by raising a great cloud of words totally irrelevant to the subject matter in dispute, and by reference to the calumnious assertions of Protestant, instead of Catholic works, he will seek to make good his retreat from an untenable ductive of evil. position. For of two things one-either the editor of the True WITNESS is grossly ignorant of the doctrines of "Romanism;" or he who asserts that one of its doctrines is, that, "no faith is to be kept with heretics"-is a liar and a slanderer.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY-MAY 5, 1858. The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock. PETITIONS.

Mr. DORION presented a petition, signed by 4,500 inhabitants of Montreal, that the act of incorpora-tion sought for by the Orange Society may not be

Mr. McGEE presented similar petitions from Toronto, Grey, Oakville, &c.
Mr. BUCHANAN presented a similar petition from Hamilton.

ORANGE SOCIETY.

Mr. BENJAMIN begged leave to introduce a bill to authorize the incorporation of the Loyal Orange Association. A general act was not asked for ; all that was wanted was power to enable each lodge to hold property individually. The Orange body had never opposed any measures because they originated from Roman Catholics; they had probably voted for the incorporation of bodies with as much or more of a religious tendency as themselves. It was not intended to make the institution a political machine; all that was wanted was to enable each lodge or section to hold its own property, in law. Had it been otherwise, he would not have taken charge of the bill. He asked permission to introduce it, because similar acts had been passed in favor of other bodies. He would not then say anything about the nature of the Orange Society; it was too well known to need it. Col. PLAYFAIR seconded the motion.

Mr. DORION said that, if the discussion of the measure on a second reading would be productive of any good, he would not oppose its introduction. It was, however, sufficient to know that the Society, from whatever cause, had produced ill feelings in the country. If it received the sanction of law, other associa-tions would also seek incorporation, and it might be possible that civil war would result. To the existence of Orange Associations in the country were to be attributed many disturbances which had lately taken place: and, since in Britain, where it originated, it had been productive of evil, he thought it ought not to be countenanced by the law here. He alluded to the fact that many citizens of Toronto had complained that there had been a failure of justice in certain cases, because Orangemen had been on the juries. He had only known Orangeism as a political association. As such, he would say, discountenance it. A law had been passed, ten years ago, to prevent Orangemen from parading in procession, and if they were dangerous, they ought not to be legalized.

Mr. PATRICK said it was acting discourteously to reject the bill on a first reading; the course was almost unprecedented. If the bill were merely to enable Orange Lodges to hold real estate, not for the purpose of revenue, he would not object

Mr. McGEE thought the reasons urged by the member for Montreal should have great weight. He, however, thought it might be useful to examine the matter carefully, and reproduce the important points of the blue book of 1835, and of the reports of committees of the British Parliament; for this would benefit the state of public opinion in Canada. And if he looked at it as a subject which would attract the public notice, he would be in favor of the views of the hon. member for Grenville. But it was to be thought, on the other hand, that memories and facts would be brought up which would produce an excitement and a counter-excitement throughout the whole of British North America. He thought the introducer and seconder of the measure, and he himself, too, could ap- men for their political leanings towards these gentleproach the subject with coolness and temper. But it might be otherwise with those who had come here to settle side by side, and perhaps the evil would be greater than the good that might result. He objected to the very title of the bill, for all knew that the so-called Loyal Oranges Institution had a history had always been a consistent enemy of secret politito know better, and he was aware that the end did not justify the means. His zeal was not new born; he had previously striven against secret societies of an opposite nature to Orangeism. He thought the heartburnings which would result in every village of Canada ought to make members pause before commencing the discussion of the measure.

Mr. MALCOLM CAMERON had always been ad-

verse to the opposition to a bill on its first reading, if it contained no false principle on the face of it. He did not believe the country would be so much agitated, even were the subject fully discussed, as the member who had just spoken seemed to fear. He had never been ashamed of having voted against allowing Orangemen to have public processions; but gentlemen opposite had caused the bill which he helped to carry, to be repealed. And the St. Andrew's, St. George's, St. Jean Baptiste, and other societies had since been incorporated, and he had therefore made up his mind that the request of the Orange Association could not be refused, if it were only to enable them to be sued and to sue, to have and hold buildings of their own. He would, therefore, vote for the first reading, believing that the time was coming when the society would become a purely benevolent one, and when the members for Montreal and Toronto might sit in the same lodge as harmoniously as they seemed to do in the house. (Hear.)

Col. PLAYFAIR said he was neither an Orange-

exclusive privileges, but merely to be able to sue and be sued. He hoped the bill would be read a first

Mr. FERRES thought there ought to be some act passed to enable all benevolent societies to have a legal existence, without a special act of incorporation. But he was opposed to this measure.

Mr. TALBOT thought it singularly illogical that members opposite, while professing good feelings in the matter, yet wished to prevent the bill from being read a first time.

Mr. POWELL (Carleton) congratulated the society on the improvement in the popular feeling now taking place. The feeling in the house was much better as regarded the Orange Society than it was years ago. He alluded to the practice of the house in having incorporated associations, in some way obectionable to parts of the community.

Mr. NOTMAN was in doubt whether the bill was necessary. He had introduced a measure in 1849 to allow all friendly societies to be incorporated. The Orange Association could take advantage of it.

Mr. DUNKIN would feel obliged to vote against the introduction of the measure, for, shape the bill in any possible way, it was not right that secret political or religious societies should be actively encourag-

Mr. DALY said the Act was not asked for as a favour, but as a right which Orangemen had in common with all of her Majesty's subjects. The Orange Association would go on increasing in numbers whether incorporated or not; but the sins of a few should not be visited on the great body, else the arguments used would recoil upon the Catholic body.

Mr. DRUMMOND agreed with Mr. Dunkin in his

views. Publicity was the essence of free institutions, and no secret society should receive legislative encouragement. For this reason, and to prevent a discussion which would cause heartburning, he would vote against the first reading. People in Canada should live in hope rather than memory, and not encourage institutions which, elsewhere had been pro-

Mr. SHORT would vote for the first reading, as less excitement would follow its discussion than if it were at once thrown out.

Mr. GOULD would vote for the first reading. Mr. BROWN said the house ought not to have in-

corporated the Jesuits. Mr. DRUMMOND-Were they incorporated?

Mr. BROWN said the Jesuits' College, at Montreal, was. (A laugh) He proceeded to argue that if the Orange body were a society whom this bill proposed to recognize merely in their benevolent character, he could not see how members could refuse to read it a first time. He said the influence of the Orange Society had been productive of much evil, and he was not prepared to say it would hereafter be beneficial; but the Society ought not to be marked out and alone, of all others, refused the privilege of incorporation. He would, however, say that evils had grown, not from the principles of the society, but from the abuse of them. He would therefore vote for the first reading of the bill, and, he thought, for the second

Mr. CAUCHON said all this was very well for Mr. Brown to say, in behalf of those who supported him at the late election, but he (Mr. C.) would oppose the bill.

Mr. ALLEYN would vote for the first reading. was right and proper that every question like this

should be fairly discussed, upon a second reading. Mr. SCOTT (Ottawa) said discussion on this subject would benefit nobody. All the members had their minds made up. He wondered at the new conversion of the member for Toronto. He recollected when no paper more violently opposed the Orange Association than the Globe, which only changed its tack, because probably it did not suit the political position. He thought no foreign society should be introduced into Canada.

Mr. BURTON said there was not the slightest ex-

citement on the subject out of doors. Mr. SHERWOOD would vote for the first reading.

Mr. HOGAN agreed with Mr. Sherwood. Mr. CARTIER had formerly voted for the repeal of the act forbidding processions of Orangemen or others. He was opposed to secret associations, but he did not know that there was an effort being made to incorporate a secret society. He would say that since he had come into Parliament he had always found those who were said to be Orangemen the most liberal towards the Catholics, and far more so than those who pretended to be of the Reform party. He remarked that, in 1856, Mr. J. H. Cameron had introduced a bill to incorporate the Orange Society, and Mr. Dorion had not then opposed its introduction, nor even Mr. Drummond, who was then a member of the Government. He would vote for the first reading, but he would not promise to do so on the

Attorney General MACDONALD said he had always voted for any enabling act for any legal purpose. The Legislature had constantly done so. On the subject of the Incorporation of the Orangemen. he would observe that the body did not seem to be unanimous: If the majority of the petitions which would doubtless be presented by Orangemen were in favor of incorporation, he would support the bill upon a second reading. If not, he thought the act of incorporation ought not to be granted. He avowed his connection with the Orange Association, which, he said, he had maintained since 1842.

Mr. ALLEYN thought it was only by a senseless opposition that the Orange Society would be made powerful.

Mr. TERRILL point out that Mr. Dorion had vot ed for a bill, introduced in 1854, to incorporate the Odd Fellows. He opposed the introduction of the bill.
Mr. FOLEY said the position of those who would vote for the first reading and against the second was like that of men who invited strangers into their houses for the purpose of kicking them out. He attacked the Attorney-General and Post Master General for belonging to the Association, which, he said, was a political one. He blamed the Orange-

Mr. SMITH-Many of them voted for members of the opposition, at the late election, but they won't

do so again. (Hear, hear.)
Mr. FOLEY continued by saying that Roman Catholics never reciprocated the liberality with which which was obnoxious to men of many classes. He it was said Orangemen had treated them. The talk about such liberality was all humbug. (Laughter.) cal or religious societies; he held Ribbonism to be The members of the association were already too worse than Orangeism, because Ribbondmen ought much under the control of the governing central power. An act of incorporation, which would increase this, would be hurtful to society. He supposed that one of the objects of the bill was to compel the lodges to pay dues, which was to sue and be

sued. Mr. BENJAMIN said Mr. Foley represented what was quite contrary to the real purpose of the bill. Mr. FOLEY proceeded to remark that he would

vote against the introduction of the measure.

Mr. SIDNEY SMITH said that he was very glad that it had fallen to the lot of one of the Opposition to pour out a torrent of vituperation against the Orangemen of Upper Canada. Why, many of the members opposite owed their seats to Orange votes. SEVERAL VOICES—"I don't."

THREE HON. MEMBERS-"I do."

After the adjournment, Mr. SMITH proceeded to say that there were seven members of the Opposition, not Orangemen, who owed their seats to Orange votes. Many of the members who supported the Government were in the same position. That showed that there would be no harm in incorporating them. If the leader of the Government, and of the Opposition too, owed their seats to Orangemen, it showed that the Society was not a party Society, or a political one. As a further argument of the liberality of the Society, he would say that the Act incorporating the Ladies of Lorette had Col. PLAYFAIR said he was neither an Orange-been carried by the votes of Orangemen, not one man nor an Irishman, but would not be ashamed of Orangeman voting against them. Hon. members was most peaceful. He would not admit that there being either. The Orangemen did not seek for any said they were not afraid of Orangemen.

Mr. FOLEY—Certainly not. Mr. SMITH—Let that be borne in mind. Mr. Foley had voted for the Act incorporating the Roman Catholic Ladies' of Loretto, but would not vote for the

first reading of a measure to incorporate a Protestant society. It was not a political society. Mr. ROSE said he believed he was not the only member of the house who was unprepared to discuss this measure on its merits. He was equally unprepared for the course pursued by the senior member for Montreal, which was both indiscreet and inconsiderate in its zeal, and calculated to give vitality, and life, and energy to the institution and society he professed to discourage. He (the Solicitor-General) was as much opposed as any man to transplanting to this country the feuds which belonged to another clime and another age, and he would do all in his power to prevent the perpetuation of those acrimonies. But he believed the unusual, the almost unparliamentary course, of opposing the introduction of a bill would be calculated to give vitality to the Society. By singling this Society out, which was said to number some 80,000, and to refuse to them the ordinary conventionality of looking at their bill was, to say the least of it, not courteous, if it was not ungracious, and possibly might be received as an affront. It would, he feared, be viewed as an insult which would give life and renewed energy to the Association. During the last fifteen years, only thirteen bills had been refused a first reading in the British House of Parliament, including the annual motion of Mr. Berkeley about the ballot; and, since 1852, only two bills had been refused a first reading here. He was very anxious to do away with Orangeism and Ribbonism, and all the sources of quarrel

age.
Mr. J. S. MACDONALD praised the zeal and ardor of the Postmaster General in discharging his duty in defending the Orange institution. But, he argued, that, even in Ireland, the Orange body had not been incorporated. In New Brunswick the Atty-General. on the third reading of a bill of incorporation, said he would advise his Excellency to refuse his sanction to it, and it dropped. So, here, no such bill should be introduced, with the sanction of the occupants of the Treasury benches.

belonging properly to another country and another

Mr. SICOTTE thought the discussion was premature. He had never before seen a private bill discussed on its first reading. No one was supposed to know anything of the bill, and all argument must therefore be based on preconceived impressions.

Mr. GALT was rather surprised to hear this. He considered that allowing the first reading of a private bill committed the house in a great measure to its principles. (No, no.) The present bill, moreover, was one of a partly public nature, and even to admit of a discussion regarding the propriety of incor-porating assecret political society was wrong. If the bill were introduced, then every session would see various other secret and political societies seeking acts of incorporation.

Mr. TURCOTTE said incorporation implied recognition. It was of no use to deny facts that had been known to the whole world for ages, and say the Orango Society was neither secret nor political. He would therefore vote against the first reading.

Mr. LORANGER was in principle opposed to the incorporation of any society over which the legislature had no control. But no private bill had ever been refused a first reading.

Mr. CAUCHON said he could find several instances

in which such had been the case.

Mr. LORANGER denied it, at least as it regarded Canada. The right of introducing a private bill was just as sacred as that of petitioning parliament. He would therefore vote for the first reading of the bill, although if it were found that the society was a se-

cret one, he would vote against the second reading. Mr. Alkins was not ashamed or afraid to say that he owed his seat to Orangemen. But he was surprised at the course taken by some members in regard to the bill. The bill was, he presumed, founded on a petition which had come before the Standing Orders Committee. If so, it was not objectionable, for it only contemplated allowing the body to hold lodges, as the Good Templars did. He would vote

for a first, and, he thought, a second reading.

Mr. ROBINSON said the Orangemen of the country were very indifferent as to whether the bill were carried or not. So that little bitter feeling could be generated by the course the house might take. He refuted the argument of honorable members, that no private bills were ever refused a first reading; and, as he would very much like to know what principles were contained in the bill, he would vote for its first

Mr. MORIN wished to known if the members of the house had no right to hear the bill read before the vote upon its introduction was taken.

The SPEAKER said the practice here was rather different from that in England. A bill was not put into the hands of the clerk here until leave to read it

was given.
Mr. MACKENZIE complained that Mr. Benjamin had not allowed him to see the bill. Formerly, Orangemen and Catholics had been excellent friends and it was not until Mr. Gowan came out that they became otherwise. He then denounced a secret society which was formed to influence the elections .-He referred to the dissensions which have existed among the Orangemen, and read what Grand Master Gowan had said about Grand Master Benjamin. As for the loyalty of the order he said it was strange that its very existence was contrary to the will of the sovereigns of Britain. He would vote against the bill, yet without intending any disrespect to the So-

ciety. Mr. FERGUSON said sufficient slander had fallen from the lips of some members to damn a dozen honest men. It was fortunate that the hon member for Haldimand rambled in his speech so much, that his censure fell lightly on all. Orangemen had first put that member in Parliament, which they would not have done if they had known he would be a rebel in 1837. He read the "qualifications of an Orangeman" from the constitution of the Grand Lodge, and argued thence that Orangemen could not be what some members would represent them. He animadverted on the inconsistency of those who denounce the illiberality of the Orange leaders on the one hand, while on the other they blamed them for being too conciliatory, too anxious to bring about better feelings between Orange and Green. He affirmed that the Society by no means led to discord. As to the conduct of British statesmen toward Orangemen, it had not been uniform. They sometimes discountenanced them, but in 1848 they had appealed to the Society, who had scattered the re-

Mr. McGEE said Lord Derby had asserted that the scattering was due to the Catholic clergy. The Orangemen had applied for arms, but their agent, after getting money, ran away with it to America.

Mr. FERGUSON remarked that the Catholic clergy then had been too much for the hon. member, both in Ireland and the States. (Hear, and laughter.)—He proceeded to say that the Society now numbered 100,000 men, and with their friends could number half a million. This, was a powerful body, and yet they were peaceable and no one could point to oppression on their part. Many of the Orangemen of Toronto had voted for Mr. Brown, in preference to Mr. Boulton, who was an Orangeman. One of the members of his own lodge had voted against him. He hoped, on all these grounds, that the bill would

Mr. BENJAMIN complimented the junior member or Montreal for the temperate manner in which he had entered upon the discussion. But he could not do the same as regarded the senior member for that city, who seem to have taken it for granted that all the riots which had ever taken place in Canada arose from Orangeism. He believed on the contrary, that was disunion in the Society. There was no intention

on his part to drop the bill; he was called on to introduce it by those in authority, and he meant to try and carry it through. As to Mr. Mackenzie, who had called him(Mr. Benjamin) the Pope of Belville, he would bring to his mind the day when he [Mr. M.] had been trembling in a room at Belville, with a little child by his side, and when he [Mr. B.] had saved him from a ducking in the river and a ride on a rail.

Mr. MACKENZIE laughed.

Mr. BENJAMIN said he almost felt sorry for having done so. He continued to remark that the opposition to the introduction to the measure proceeded from gentlemen of the Opposition, and believed that it was not solely from a conscientious motive, but a desire to make political capital. Outside they raised the cry that the government were pandering to Romanism. Inside they blamed them, because they were willing to allow the measure a fair hearing. He denied that Orangemen did not do justice when on juries; on the contrary, when their brother Orangemen did wrong, they were the first to let them receive their deserts.

Mr. M'GEE claimed the attention of the House for a few moments, especially as he had, at the opening of the debate, waived his right to go fully into the question.

Mr. SPEAKER-The honorable Member having already spoken, can only be heard again by the unanimous consent of the House.

Mr. WHITE moved that the hon, gentleman be

heard. Carried. Mr. M'GEE-I will not abuse, at this hour, the pa-

tience of the House. I would not rise again, under any impulse, but a profound sense of the danger to the peace of this country and this city, of postponing our decision to a future day, and thus giving notice of a pitched battle to parties out of doors opposed to, or in favor of, the Bill. (Hear, hear.) Such conduct would be like that of the Knight of old, who, with more chivalry than prudence, appointed time and place for meeting each other in mortal combat. I hope I may be mistaken-I shall be very happy if I am mistaken—but I do believe to fix a day, two or three weeks hence for deciding this issue, will be putting in hazard the peace both of this city and other parts of the Province. I speak not for myself. If it must come, let it come. But when that full and formal investigation into the origin and objects of Orangeism does come up before this House, I will insist on my right to rip up the whole story, from its first evil hour in the village of Loughgall-63 years ago-till this hour. I will follow it whithersoever it bas gone; I will exhibit its religious, its moral, and its social side-let the consequences of that discussion be what they may. (Hear, hear.) It is now for hon. gentlemen to decide whether this is necessary-whether it is desirable. Recollect that the debate in this House must be the ancestor and progenitor of endless debates throughout the country. In every country store, in every wayside tavern, at every smith's forge, without rules of order, without a moderating influence, such as yours, Sir-these discussions will go on. Is it wise to promote such controversies and heart-burnings among the people, and to sanction them by the example of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) For myself personally I repeat I care little; I am ready to go into the whole subject now-there is no hon. Member here perhaps whose friends, and those he represents, would be more unanimous in favor of a thorough discussion than mine-but I declare most sincerely to this House, and to you, Sir, that much as I esteem the honor of a sent in this House, I would rather quit this desk forever-highly as I value the privilege of declaring my opinions in this place-I would rather be silent for ever, than be the occasion, however unconsciously, of one breach of the peace, attended with loss of life. (Hear, hear.) Look at a case in point—the affair of St. Patrick's Day, in this very town. Not to make too much of a personal as-

immense demonstration. Instead of paying a quarter for my cab, and going to my house quietly like any other Fater Familias, I was received with enthusiasm by 10,000 friends. The brickbats of Toronto were by a strange metamorphosis transmuted into sky rockets at Montreal, and the rockets were certainly the more acceptable of the two. (Laughter.) I merely allude to this circumstance to indicate what state of feeling we may expect in different towns and cities, if this exciting debate is now postponed, and proclaimed to come off anew a fortnight or three weeks hence. (Hear, hear.) The Postmaster-General thought he had made a triumphant reply to the the Society being poli because it returned men of both parties. All that proved was, that the Orangemen sometimes threw their weight into one scale, sometimes into the other. They like to have two strings to their bow; they like to keep an anchor to windward, so that if "Brother" Mi-Donald went out, they might not be without a patron, when "Brother" Brown came in. (Laughter.) After showing that he did not oppose Orangeism as a Protestant body, but as a secret Society, Mr. M'Gee continued:-If the country is to be governed by Orangemen, at least let us know the fact. (Hear. hear.) He had heard with astonishment from the

sault, I did not report it at first, either to the House

or the Press. That was done by others-it was tele-

graphed to Montreal, by gentlemen of the Press, and

on returning there, I found myself the object of an

Cartier. Mr. M'GEE-Since the Montreal election I have ceased to wonder at anything coming from that quarter. I have experienced my last emotions of surprise

in regard to the hon. gentleman. (Laughter.)

Hon. M. CARTIER—I never met the hon. gentle-

man at the Montreal election. Mr. M'GEE-If we are to be governed by Orange dictation, let the Cabinet at once resolve itself into a Lodge, with its worthy Grands, its Deputy Grands, and all the imposing upholstery of the Order .-(Laughter.) Let the lion. Attorney-General West preside; the Inspector-General have charge of the Biblical department, and the Hon. Commissioner of Public Works act as Grand Tyler. (Loud laughter.) But if we are not to be so governed, let us for the sake of the peace and progress of the country, let us come to a decision to-night, and at the very first stage, throw out this Bill.

The division was then taken. The result was first declared to be 52 to 51, but the attention of the house having been called to the fact that the member for Russell was not in the house when the question was put, his name was struck off, and the division was pronounced to be as follows :-

Yeas-Messrs. Aikins, Allan, Alleyn, Baby, Bell, Bellingham, Benjamin, Brown, Buchanan, John Cameron, Malcolm Cameron, Carling, Cayley, Attorney General Cartier, Clark, Connor, Cook, Daly, Durland, Ferguson, Gould, Hartman, Hogan, Lacoste, Loranger, Macbeth, Attorney General Macdonald, McKellar, McMicken, Mowat, Munro, Notman, Patrick, Playfair, William F. Powell, Robinson, Solicitor General Rose, Rymal, Sherwood, Short, Ricotte, Simard, Simpson, Sidney, Smith, Somerville, Talbot Tett, Wallbridge, Webb, White, and Wright,—51 Nays-Messieurs Biggar, Bourassa, Bureau, Burton, Burwell, Campbell, Caron, Cauchon, Chapais, Christie, Daoust, Dawson, Desaulniers, Dionne, Dorion, Drummond, Dubord, Dufresne, Dunkin, Foley, Eortier, Galt, Gaudet, Gauvreau, Hebert, Jobin, Labelle, Laberge, Laframboise, Langevin, Laporte, Lemieux, John S. Macdonald, Mackenzie, McCann, McGee, Meagher, Morin, Panet, Papineau, Pope, Walker Powell, Roblin, Ross, Richard W. Scott, William Scott, Sincennes, Tasse, Terrill, Thibaudeau, and

Turcotte,-51. The votes being equal, Mr. Speaker gave his casting vote with the Yeas.

The Bill was accordingly received and read the

first time. Mr. Benjamin moved that the Bill be lead a second time on to-morrow week.

Hon. Mr. Cauchon moved in amendment, that it be read a second time this day six mouths:

Yeas-Messieurs Biggar, Bourassa, Bureau, Burwell, Campbell, Caron, Cauchon, Chapais, Christic, Daoust, Dawson, Desaulniers, Dionne, Dorion, Drummond, Dubord, Dunkin, Fellowes, Foley, Fortier, Galt, Goudet, Gauvreau, Hebert, Johin, Labelle, Laberge, Lacoste, Laframboise, Langevin, Laporte, Lemieux, John S. Macdonald, Mackenzie, McCann, Mc-Gee, McKellar, Meagher, Morin, Notman, Panet, Papineau, Pope, Walker Powell, Roblin, Ross, Rymal, Richard W. Scott, William Scott, Sincennes, Tasse, Terrill, Thibaudeau, and Turcotte,-54.

Nays-Messieurs Aikins, Allar, Baby, Bell, Belling-ham, Benjamin, Brown, Buchanan, John Cameron, Malcolm Cameron, Carling, Cayley, Attorney General Cartier, Clark, Connor, Cook, Daly, Dorland, Ferguson, Gould, Hartman, Hogan, Loranger, Macbeth, Attorney General Macdonald, McMicken, Mowat, Munro, Patrick, Playfair, William F. Powell, Robinson, Solicitor General Rose, Sherwood, Short, Sicotte, Simard, Simpson, Sidney Smith, Somerville, Talbot, Tett, Walbridge, Webb, White, and Wright .-

Mr. CAUCHON enquired who was to be sent for since both Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Brown had voted, in the minority?

Mr. SICOTTE answered the bon. member for Montmorenci. [Laughter.]
The house then, at midnight, adjourned.

The Lotbiniere election inquiry has terminated in the committal to prison of the Returning Officer, and Poll Clerk for St. Sylvester. Mr. O'Farrell has withdrawn from Toronto. It is to be hoped that some other frauds, as gross and as glaring as those of Lotbiniere, which characterised the late general election, may now attract the attention of the House.

The great libel case of Deputy Receiver General Anderson against the Toronto Leader has resulted in a verdict in favor of the latter; thereby justifying its serious charges of fraud against the Government official, who has in consequence tendered his resignation. Thus day by day, more light is thrown upon our beautiful system of "Government by Corruption."

A "HARD CASE."-A correspondent of the Christian Guardian complains that "there is a missionary in the Chatham district, who has held thirty services in succession in the one congregation, and often not one professor present, and not one conversion all that time."

To Correspondent .- " An Trish Catholic," too late for this week, shall appear in our

ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCIATION, TORONTO.-At the recent meeting of this Association, in the Hall of the Mechanic's Institute, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the current year :- Mr. John O'-Donohoe, President; Mr. William Halley, 1st Vice President; Mr. John Walsh, 2nd Vice President; Mr. Patrick Treahy, Secretary; Mr. John Wright, Assistant Secretary; Mr. Thomas McCrossen, Treasurer. Committee:—Messrs. Eugene O'Keefe, Moore A. Higgins, Nicholas Rooney, Daniel Mahoney, Michael Murphy, Joseph Bondidier, Matthew Doyle, James O'Connor, and Michael Hays. - Toronto Colonist.

#### Married.

On the 11th inst., at the Parish Church, by the Rev. J. J. Connolly, Mr. Bernard Tansey, to Sarab, second daughter of Mr. M. Holland, all of this city.

Died,

In New York, on Thursday, the 6th inst., at the residence of her sister, No. 6, Monroe street, Elizabeth Hare, a native of Enniskillen, Ireland, aged 36 years. May her soul rest in peace.

### MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

and cities, it this exercing debate is now postponed,		Mily 11, 1858.
and proclaimed to come off anew a fortnight or three	Flour, per quintal	\$2,30 to \$2,40
weeks hence. (Hear, hear.) The Postmaster-Gene-	Outmeal, per do	2,40 2.50
ral thought he had made a triumphant reply to the	Wheat, per minot	1,20 - 1,30
charge of the Society being political, because it re-	Unis, do	40 42
turned men of both parties. All that proved was,	Barley, do	00 00
that the Orangemen sometimes threw their weight	reas, do	85 90
into one scale, sometimes into the other. They like	Beans, do	1.60 - 2.00
to have two strings to their bow; they like to keep	Buckwheat, do	00 '00
an anchor to windward, so that if "Brother" M'-	Indian Corn, do	80 90
Donald went out, they might not be without a pa-	riax Seed, do.,	1.30 - 1.40
tron, when "Brother" Brown came in. (Laughter.)	Unions, do.,	00 00
After showing that he did not oppose Orangeism as a	Potatoes, per bag	90 1 00
Protestant body, but as a secret Society, Mr. M'Gee	Fork per 100 Ins.,	6.50 - 7.00
continued:—If the country is to be governed by	Butter, Fresh, Ib.,	20 25
Orangemen, at least let us know the fact. (Hear,	" Sait, 16.,	15 — 17
hear.) He had heard with astonishment from the	Eggs, per doz.,	9 10
Commissioner of Crown Lands, that there was no	Oneese, per 1b.,	10 - 13
proof of this being a secret Society.	Turkeys, couple,	1,40 1,50
Hon. Mr. SICOTTE-I never said so.	Geese, do.,	30 — 1,00
A Voice-It was the Attorney-General, East (Mr.	rowls, do.,	50 — 60
Cartier.	Hay, per 100 bdls.,	10,00 - 12,50
Mr. M'GEE-Since the Montreal election I have	Straw, do	5,00 - 6,50
and the control of th		-1-2 0,00

#### P. K.

Travelers are always liable to sudden attacks of Dysentery and Cholera Morbus, and these occurring when absent from home are very unpleasant. PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER may always be relied upon in such cases. As soon as you feel the symptoms, take one teaspoonful in a gill of new milk and molasses and a gill of hot water, stir well together and drink hot. Repeat the dose every hour until relieved. If the pains be severe, bathe the bowels and back with the medicine, clear.

In cases of Asthma and Phthisic, taken teaspoonful in a gill of hot water sweetened with molasses; also, bathe the throat and stomach faithfully with the medicine clear.

Dr. Sweet says it takes out the soreness in cases of bone-setting faster than anything he ever applied. Fishermen, so often exposed to hurts by liaving their skin pierced with hooks and fins of fish, can be much relieved by bathing with a little of the Pain Killer as soon as the accident occurs; in this way the anguish is soon abated; bathe as often as once in five minutes, say three or four times, and you will seldom have any trouble.

The bites and scratches of dogs or cats are cured by bathing with the Pain Killer, clear. Great success has been realized by applying this medicine as soon as the accident occurs.

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

### A LUXURY FOR HOME.

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

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

S. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietor, Ogdensburg, N. Y. (Wholesale Agents),

Montreal.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

M. Picard, one of the Opposition candidates, has issued his address to the electors. He says: "Liberty should be the first of our dogmas; and nothing but liberty can secure the public revenue, the safety of individuals, the interest of the laborer, and permanent material prospects."

General Perrott avows himself the government candidate. He says :- " The support given to any candidate by the government only increases confidence in the success of it. We all desire the glory and happiness of France, and that is the object of the Emperor's solicitude.'

The Bishop of Bayeaux and Liseuz has addressed a circular to the Clergy of his diocese on the education question, in which all the French Bishops take the deepest interest.

CANARDS .- A Paris correspondent in the Independence Belge asserts very positively that the Queen of England is going to visit the Emperor at Cherhourg this summer on the occasion of the opening of the railway there. The Duke of Malakoff, it is said, is charged to present the invitation, and Lord Cowley's conge has been taken in order that he may be in England to make the necessary suggestions and arrangements. The same correspondence says that the project of assembling at Toulon and Brest fleets at Cherbourg has been abandoned by the Emperor in order to avoid giving any shadow of offence to England by a display of force so near her coasts. The two fleets will meet for their customary evolutions off the Isle of Hyeres. This change is represented to be a symptom of satisfactory relations between the Courts of St. James and the Tuileries.

The Patric has an article headed "Of the Acquittal of Bernard." It begins by saying that the verdict of the English jury in the case of Bernard has produced in France an emotion too legitimate for anybody to think it necessary to justify it. This emotion, it adds, proves the morality of public opinion in France, and the devotion of the country to the Sovereign who restored to it order and glory. It then alludes to the cheers that greeted Bernard's acquittal, and observes, that if the English Government, or | particularly well received. the English people, could be identified with the odious sentiments developed during the trial, they would deserve to be declared out of the pale of civilization, but that nobody can entertain the idea of confounding an enlightened nation like England with the ignoble faction which has transformed the friend of an assassin into a hero. The article then declaims against the democracy of all nations, and concludes with a warm eulogium on the Emperor of the French, who, after the attack of the 14th of January, was more anxious to preserve the English alliance than to save his own life. The following

is the article of the Patrie:-"The verdict of the English jury in the Bernard trial has produced a feeling in France of too lively a nature to need mention, and too in the subjoined extract from the Ost-Deutsche Post:

"Much might be said against Lord Malmesbury's founded to need a justification. We shall not endeavor to foster that feeling. Such as it is, it is a proof of the morality of public opinion in France, and of the deep-rooted devotion of our country to the Sovereign who has restored order and reinstated its glory. Justice is so respectable a thing that we prefer subscribing to its errors to blaining its weakness. We shall not fathom the conscience of the judges; it is needless to aggravate their responsibility. Their responsibility to God and man is already serious enough. May it be the only condemnation which the cirumstances which attended it, are worthy of consideration in another point of view than a judicial one. The acquittal of Bernard was received with enthusiastic cheering, which was terminated by an ovation to the accused. To for a fact which is qualified as a crime by written as well as by moral law. If the English Government, if the English people could be made responsible for the odious sentiments which have been given vent to on this trial, they would deserve to be outlawed by Europe and all civilized States. Let us add at once that it cannot be imagined for a moment that an enlightened nation like England can be confounded with the miserable faction which has just made a hero of an assassin. It is only that faction which has to rejoice on what has just taken place in London. It alone has had a triumph. Let us not confound England with demagogy, which, under the tolerance of its laws, has changed the right of asylum into a permanent conspiracy against European society. Demagogy has won a real victory by obtaining the acquittal of Bernard from the ignorance or weakness of his judges; it has added an additional lustre to this victory by the ovations given to the accused. Such is the truth of the matter."

The Constitutionnel contains the following article on the acquittal of Simon Bernard:-

"The acquittal of Bernard has excited deep indignation in France, and the lively expressions of feeling of the Univers on the subject have been understood by everybody. Nevertheless, we must remark, in strict justice, that this is not the moment to attack the Times, as the Univers has done, since that journal supported with energy the Conspiracy Bill, denounced the assassins, and vindicated England's honor. We will not dwell at any length on such an acquittal, which throws an unheard-of scandal on public morality; for what honest man in France or England could entertain a doubt of Bernard's guilt? We will merely inform those of our neighbors who desire the maintenance of good relations between the two countries that if, by misfortune, the address pronounced by Bernard's counsel—that address which was allowed to teem with calumny and insults against the Emperor, against the nation which elected him, against the army, and against our institutions—was circulated in the towns,

tions, to stay the consequences of public indigna-

The following is the article of the Univers " An English jury has acquitted Simon Bernard. The English people have saluted with hurrahs the crowning act of the proceeding. The English judges, though compelled to retain the accused, have, as far as they could, associated themselves with the scandal of his acquittal, by admitting him to bail. It is all complete, and it is all disgusting. Nothing is wanting .-While the trial was proceeding Mazzini published a pamphlet, which was copied by several papers, and in which insolence and insults against the Emperor exceed the most revolting language which the refugees ever previously used. If the English Government did not wish for this result, the Times it is that rules public opinion. If it wished for such a result, in that case the Times has been the organ of its ideas. In either case France, is enlightened as to the real feelings of England. As we neither answer for, nor are the champions of, modern civilization in general, and of English civilization in particular, we have nothing more to say. Between two powerful and friendly nations arises a discussion on what may be called the question of assassins—one of these two nations decides the question to the detriment of the other and in favor of the assassins. This is the last feature and one of the most remarkable of European policy in the 19th century .-Let us be candid, and add that in the real position of affairs the infamous cheers of the London pratorium appear to us far preferable to the dull compliments with which the Municipal Council of Dover fatigued the frankness of the Duke de Malakhoff on the previous day. In their display of loyalty these compliments were no doubt very English, but the cheers raised in triumph for Simon Bernard were the heart of England herself."

Marshals Magnan, Castellane, and Baraguay d'Hilliers are at present making a tour through the departments placed under their command. have been everywhere well received. Marshal Canrobert has concluded his inspection. Marshal Magnan, who for a long period commanded the Department of the North, where the number of fortified towns and military establishments is considerable, and where military arder is universally diffused, was

According to returns lately prepared at the Ministry of Marine, by order of the Emperor, France will possess in the year 1859 an effective force of 150 war paddle and screw steamers of great speed, independently of the sailing ships of war fitted with screws. These 150 war steamers will be composed of ships-of-the-line, frigates, corvettes, and cutters. Neither gunboats, steam transports, floating batteries, nor fireships are included in the number of 150.

#### AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, APRIL 19 .- It is generally said here that Her Majesty's Government has requested this Cabinet to act as mediator between England and Naples; but the report cannot possibly be correct. Austria has a very strong bias in favor of Naples, and con-sequently she is not qualified to act either as mediator or arbiter between that kingdom and England. The peculiar opinions entertained here in respect to the merits of the Cagliari question are to be found

conclusion, that as the Neapolitan Government had no right to make prisoners of mon on board a vessel which was no longer in Neapolitan waters, it is bound to indemnify them. However, we will not enter into this matter, as a newspaper is hardly a fitting place for the discussion of a point of maritime law. Both Sardinia and Naples have drawn up memorials on the subject and each Government avers that the law of nations speaks in its favor. It is unfortunate for Naples that the opinion of the British Crown lawyers is unfavorable to its claims. In this matter, however, political considerations, rather than justice, are likely to prevail. England has now got a handle of which it can make whatever use goes with their verdict! But that decision, and it pleases. What will be the use of the affair?— England it will have Sardinia on its shoulders .-Count Cavour will not be distanced by Lord Malmesbury. Sardinia, the newly constituted Great Power, will demand the restitution of the Caglieria, taken up by the crowd assembled in the streets the liberation of its crew, and indemnification into neighboring the court. This unfortunate trial the bargain. What England claims for one or two perons Sardinia will demand for the whole of that honorable company which gave public representawhom was that cheering addressed? It was not tions in Sapri and Ponza. It is possible that the addressed to the prisoner declared innocent, but Neapolitan Government may eventually yield its to the accomplice of Orsini, so that we may be right (Gnode fur recht ergehen lassen), and consent allowed to say that Bernard has been glorified to pay an indemnification to two Englishmen whom it believed to have a right-as, in fact, it had-to arrest and imprison. Many practical people are of opinion that, whenever the stronger displays a re-solve to force the will of the weaker, the latter will do well to yield with a good grace. But the con-cession which a menaced Government may make to an over-powerful State the King of Naples will never make to an Italian neighbor and rival."- Times Vienna Correspondent.

#### ITALY.

Accounts from Naples, in the Univers, state that serious preparations are being made for defending the territory against Sardinia. Count d'Aquila, brother of the King, will command the squadrons .-2,000 troops of the line are engaged in levelling a portion of the height which commands the citadei of Gaeta.

The reply of the Court of Naples to the last Sardinian note was officially communicated to-day to Count Cavour. It is couched in moderate terms, but it contains a flat refusal of the Sardinian demands.

The Roman correspondent of the Univers of the 20th April announces the conversion and reception into the Catholic Church of the Armenian schismatic Bishop Nicola.

## SPAIN.

The following telegram has been received :-"MADRID, APRIL 19 .- The journals sunounce the approaching presentation of a law, restoring to the secular clergy the church property not sold.

#### INDIA.

The following letter of the Times' Bombay correspondent adds the contents of the many telegrams

which had reached him :"BOMBAY, MARCH 24.—Our news by telegraph from the Commander-in-Chief's camp comes down only to the 19th—five days ago—when the last position of the enemy in or around Lucknow was captured, and the rebel city was entirely in our possession, after a struggle, counting from Sir Colin's march from the Alumbagh, of 16 days. At the Begum's palace the defences were found after the cap-ture of the place so much stronger than could be observed or had been believed that the General in command writes that had he known what lay before the assaulting column he should have besitated to give the order for the advance. They went at it with a rush, however,—the 93rd and 4th Punjab Rifles, old comrades at the Secunderbagh,—and carried it with slight loss, two officers of the 93rd falling, Macdonald and Sergison, whose name in the early telegrams was corrupted into Sergeant-Major Hudson; or rather, perhaps, the mistake arose from confounding his name with that of Hudson, for at

Bengal Fusileers, Hudson of Hudson; Horse, Hudson the captor of the King of Delhi, and the princes of his house. Few of the many losses that have occurred during the operations consequent upon the muti-nies have caused such regret throughout India as the death of this excellent officer, and among those in England who have read of and admired his exploits, not only his comrades of the Sikh battlefields, but many an old friend at Rugby or at Trinity will mourn that his career has been thus early closed. The corps that he raised, and which bears his name, was miles away from the front on the Cawapore road, but Hudson could not resist coming up to see the battle, and there at last the mutineer's bullet found him. A worthy successor was found for him

in Daly, of the Guides, lately brought down by

special telegraph from Peshawur, and now appointed to the vacant post of Commander of Hudson's Horse. "It was on the 13th, apparently, that the Imambarah and Kaiser-bagh were taken by Brigadier Franks, and on the 15th that the two bodies of cavalry were sent out to the north-west after the numerous fugitives. Of the success of the pursuers we have heard little or nothing at present. On the 16th, General Outram occupied the stone bridge over the river, from the north side to intercept flight in that direction, but not till many of the enemy had effected their escape. On his side of the river he had met with smart resistance, and in the last operation had lost about 100 in killed and woundedamong the former, Captain Moorsom, of the Staff; Captain Thyone, of the Rifles; and Lieutenant Sandford, of the 3rd Cavalry. On the 17th Jung Bahadoor, with his Goorkhas, carried the enemy's works which menaced the Alumbagh, taking seven guns; and on the 19th the last stronghold of the rebels, the fortified position of Moosa-bagh, to the north-west of the city, was taken, and all opposition was at an end. 117 guns were collected. Scarcely was this consummation attained, when a triumph of a different character was achieved. Two English ladies, Mrs. Orr and Miss Jackson, regarding whose fate the gravest apprehensions had been naturally felt, were brought safely into Jung Bahadoor's camp by two officers from the house of one Meer Wajid Ali, by whom they had been protected and well

treated. "The Commander-in-Chief remains near the captured city, engaged in the selection of a proper military position, and in arrangements for the future garrison. The non-combatant portion of the fugitive inhabitants will be reassured and invited to return to their dwellings-the combatants must be followed up as speedily as possible. Of the loss which the enemy has sustained we have as yet received no estimate, but at each of the principal positions taken we hear of 300, or 400, 500 falling; bodies to the amount, I am told, of more than the last-named number were counted at the Begum's palace, almost all Sepoys, men of the 22nd Regiment and another regiment. Moreover, Maun Singh and many other great land-holders have come into this camp and surrendered. But beyond a doubt many thousands of the rebels are still at large, having escaped out of the city on both sides of the Goomtee, probably towards the north-west. If they march up into Robilcund it will be well. But if, cluding the parties watching the points of passage of the Ganges, they contrive in any numbers to get into the Doab and into Bundelcund, they may do us much mischief. At one point, between Futtyghur and Cawapore, one party is already reported to have effected a passage, but to bave recrossed after a skirmish with a party of cavalry. On the other or Eastern side of the Oude the rebels beaten by Franks in his advance upon Lucknow, and afterwards by Captain Sotheby, of the Pearl, with part of the Naval Brigade, are threaten-ing Goruckpore from the Fyzabad direction. To protect their lately recovered station the 13th Light Infantry are ordered up from Azimghur, where they are replaced by the 37th from Ghazeepore. No great harm can be done on this side. It is Bundelcund that gives us anxiety. This great province has long, as you are aware, been in a disturbed state. In every direction its lawless inhabitants, the Bundelas. are ready to join any leader who promises them plunder. Such a one they are said to have just now in the person of one Bala Sahib, brother of the Nana, who is now abroad in Bundelcund seducing the disaffected, or oppressing the loyal chieftains of the province. Thus the Rajah of Chuanpore has been mulcted of seven lacs of rupees. The Rajah of Chur-karee, refusing a similar demand, had his town destroyed by fire, and had to take refuge in his fort, where by the latest accounts he still held out. An Englishman with him, a Mr. Carne, a Government agent, I believe in some degree, managed to escape to Punnah, where the friendly chief of that district housed him. Who are the people that Bala Sahib has with him is not clear; rebels, it is said, from Humeerpoor, on the Jumna below Calpee, or possibly some of the notorious mutineers from the latter place. The latter, I think, is the most probable conjecture. The Gwalior Contingent always worked together, and with something of a purpose; and I anticipate that when the Calpee remnant of that contingent does move it will move in a mass. At present it is, no doubt, watching the movements of Sir Hugh Rose. That leader, who was advancing, as I wrote in my last, upon Jhansi by the direct road from Saugor that leads to the Betwa river by Tesree or Tehreeof which the petty chief had acted loyally-diverged to his left from the road, and occupied the fort of Tall Behut, 26 miles from Jhansi. Here he waited for his first brigade, engaged in the siege of Chan-deree, and by his march and commanding position freed all the Chanderee district (which is, I should mention, in Scindish's country) from rebels, and chased away a disloyal Rajah, called of Banpore, whose territory was attacked. Thus telegraphs Sir Robert Hamilton on the 15th. On the 17th the fort of Chanderec was taken by storm. Of this action we have no particulars as yet. But we know that the first brigade, its work accomplished, was to join Sir Rugh, who was only some 25 miles in advance, when the united force would move at once on Jhansi. All is speculation as to the amount of opposition he

will there encounter. In point of numbers 39,000 men are spoken of. "Of the Rajpoota field force under General Roberts there is news down to the 12th, in a despatch from the General. He was then with his 2d brigade, 72d Highlanders (six companies,) wing of the 83d, 1st Bombay Lancers, and siege train, at Surwar on the road to Kotah, having left Nusseerahad on the day previous. His first brigade, 95th, wing of the 83rd, and other troops left the day before. A troop of Bombay Horse Artillery would be up with him in a few days. The 13th Native Infantry were pressing up from Jodhpore. Two squadrons of Bombay Cavalry joined him from Neemuch, and the 8th Hussars were expected to reach Jhajpore, 50 miles from Kotali, on the 25th, having come across the country from Deesa from the Chutterbooj Ghaut. The 10th Native Infantry are with them. Captain Bolton's company of Royal Artillery do not accompany them, having been ordered on to Nussecrabad, lest by their neces-

sarily slower movements they should delay the Hussars. On the 22d the General hoped to reconneitre the city and its defences, and to examine the fords of the Chumbul, which at this city is at all seasons a deep rapid river, to be crossed only by a ferry. Here again it is doubtful whether the enemy will stand .-They are said to have 5,000 or 6,000 men, with perhaps 20 moveable guns; but the Rajah himself and a party in the city are unfavorable to them, and it is thought highly probable that on the approach of the General they will abandon the place and betake themselves to one of the forts to the custward; but if they do stand, it was the 24th on which General Roberts hoped to open his trenches against the city.

"In this Presidency we are well. Undoubtedly, there is an uneasy feeling abroad in the Southern Ma-

happily strong in English troops, and those best informed have no apprehensions at all for the tran-guillity of the province. The escaped Sawuni relea. quillity of the province. The escaped Saw of whom I have before written, has felt the effects of their proponderance of force, and, despairing of raising the Southern Mahratta country, has turned down into Canara, where a Madras moveable force is looking out for him.

"In Guzerat Sir Richmond Shakespear is carrying out a general disamament of the population with great tact, and success. Thousands of stands of arms and many guns have been collected, the Guicowar cordially assisting, and, strange to say, with-out a single shot being fired. By the rains Sir Richmond hopes to have swept the country clear of arms nearly up to Deesa. The half-independent chiefs of the Myhee Kanta are difficult to deal with, but it is hoped that their consent may be obtained to this salutary measure being carried out in their districts."

LUCENOW BEYORE THE ASSAULT .- The estimate formed of the garrison of Lucknow was by no means extravagant as regarded either its numbers or its composition. It comprised at least 30,000 genuino Sepoys—troops drilled, equipped and organized by British officers upon British models. To these were added 50,000 or 60,000 provincial levies, who must have approximated closely in character to the Sepoys themselves. This enormous body of men was in no want of arms or ammunition; the artillery force was strong, and the engineers were able to construct de-fences so solid and formidable as to suggest a modification in the tractics of our commander. It is hardly possible to conceive an Indian enemy more powerful than the foe which was posted within the lines of Lucknow, and yet what has been the event ot the siege?

These men, though attacked by an army of only 16,000 Europeans, scarcely offered a serious resistance at any one point. Sir James Outram did encounter a troublesome opposition in driving a handful of fanatics out of a house which they had barrihave been little stubborn fighting anywhere. Nor can the result be attributed to our guns alone, or to the excellent use which Sir Colin made of them. The strategy of the British general was, no doubt, admiron all occasions alike, the Sepoys and their allies displayed their utter inability to cope with our men,

or even to wait for their charge.

A volley from the Enfield rifle, a glimpse of the Highlanders' bayonets, a round from the horse artillery, scattered them in an instant. Nor did they attempt any stand against even our native auxilliaries. It must not be forgotten, in the moral to be drawn from these transactions, that Sikhs and Ghoorkas have now been taught to drive Hindostances in red coats before them. The old Brahminical Sepoy can no longer be regarded, even in physical capacity, as the best material for an Indian soldier.

Another circumstance tending similarily to establish our superiority is the effect produced by our scientific arrangements, and especially by the electric telegraph. The campaign has almost been conducted by means of this invaluably instrument .-Time and trouble have been saved, reports have been verified, blunders escaped, and information infallibly certified, through the agency of the telegraphic wire. Sir James Outram, at the Alumbagh, used to communicate to the commander-in-chief the result of an attack upon his position before the enemy was yet out of sight. There is a feature too about the employment of this mechanism which is particularly remarkable.

From the first outbreak of the mutiny it became an obvious reflection that if we had but developed the railway system as rapidly and vigorously as we could and should have done, half, if not all, our cmbarrassment and misfortunes would have been saved. To this it was replied that we were making too much of the matter; that railways would probably have been of no use at all; that the first proceeding of a rebel force would be to pull up the rails, destroy the means of communication, and leave us therefore more at a loss than we were with the old bullock roads. We can now observe, from the management of the telegraph, how entirely worthless these obiections really are.

We wish the moral side of the question offered as rulers of India, should alone be suspected of violent designs against the religious institutions of our subjects. Mahomedans do recognise a duty of propagating their faith by fire and sword, and yet they nevertheless establish themselves in the midst of a Hindoo population, always outnumbering them by at least seven to one, without encountering, so far as we know, any of the suspicions which have been so embarrassing to ourselves .-Christianity cannot be propagated by force, and we need not waste a word in affirming that no intention of interfering with caste institutions ever entered the minds of our Indian authorities. If the natives had looked upon our taxes as heavy, or upon our policy as grasping, we might have found it hard to reply with any arguments which they would have

THE LADIES TROUBLING SIR COLIN. - The Agra convoy came in to Cawnpore on Fcb. 23, and thus one great cause of anxiety has been removed from the mind of the chief. These ladies and their little ones have been a most embarrassing ingredient in his calculations. At Lucknow he was in a fever at the various small delays which they considered necessary, and, courteous as he is to women, he for once was obliged to be a "little stern" when he found the dear creatures a little unreasonable. In order to make a proper effect most of the ladies came out in their best gowns and bonnets. Whether "Betty gave the cheek" a little touch of red or not I cannot say, but I am assured the array of fashion, though somewhat behind the senson, owing to the difficulty of communicating with the Calcutta modistes, was very creditable. Sir Colin got fidgety when he found himself made a maitre d'etiquette and an arbiter morum among piles of bandboxes, " best bonnets," and " these few little clothes trunks;" but he sustained his position with unflinching fortitude, till at length, when he thought he had "seen the last of them" out of the place, two young ladies came trippingly in, whisked about the residency for a short time, and then, with nods and smiles, departed, saying graciously, "We'll be back again presently." "No, ladies, no; you'll be good enough to do nothing of the kind," exclairaed he; "you have been here quite long enough, I am sure, and I have had quite enough trouble in getting sure, and t have nad quite enough trouble in getting you out of it." The Agra ludies ought to have been ready long ago. They were warned over and over again, but—. Well its the old story. Its rather a had joke—too bad to be appreciated—to keep a husband waiting while "one is putting on one's bonnet," but when the cares of the toilette prove an obstacle which an army cannot overcome, which frustrate strategic combinations, delay great sieges, and effect the fortunes of a whole campaign, it is sufficient to make generals, at all events, wish that good mother Eve's earlier style was now in fashion among hor daughters.

#### UNITED STATES.

THE NINTH PROVINGIAL COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE. On Sunday, May 2nd, the ninth Provincial Council of Baltimore was opened in the Metropolitan Church of Baltimore. At ten o'clock, A. M., the Most Rev. Archbishop Kendrick celebrated a solemn Pontifical Mass. The Right Rev. Dr. McGill, Bishop of Richhratta country, fostered or increased by absurd ra-mours that the Nana has come, or is coming, that prelates who attend the Council are: the Right Rev. barracks, and rural districts of France, it would be difficult for Government, with the best intenthis point fell mortally wounded Hudson of the lat across the Ganges from Robilcund); but we are now

Right Rev Joshus Woong, Bishop Cof Brie The Rich Rev. John Barry, Bishop, of Bayannah; other Right Rev. P. N. Lynch, Hishop of Charleston; the Right Rev. Adgustin Weldt, Wicar Apostolic of Florida; and the yery Bey. David, Whelan, who will represent the diocese of Wheeling, in place of his brother, the Right Rev. Dr. Whelan, absent in Europe. The mitted Abbot, of St. Vincent, the Right Rev. Bonl. face Wimmer also assisted at the Council, with all the Superiors of the religious orders and congrega-tions of the province, and the theologians who are invited by the prelates to attend their deliberations. -Catholic Herald.

man Catholic Church; we done that a

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER ORGANS OF ASSASSINATIOS. Several American journals published in this city and elsewhere continue to defend the late strocious, attempt to assassinate the Emperor of the French. Sentiments which the most violent republicans of Europe shrink from uttering are boldly expressed, in one shape or other, in such journals as the New York Day Book, Tribune and Daily News. They preach assassination as a gospel.—N. Y. Herald.

THE NEW YORK BOY.—We have a new prodigy in this city, in the person of a boy preacher. He is about fifteen years of age. His name is Granmond Kennedy. He is a Baptist, and belongs to the church of the Rev. Mr. Adams, on Christopher street. He is a convert in the late revival, has already been licensed to preach by that church, and is just now attracting large crowds to hear him. His style is vehement; his sermons have in them much method: he speaks wholly extemporaneously, and his system of theology seems to be mature and after the school of the sounder and more conservative schools of the day. He preaches and speaks nearly every night. His houses are crowded to overflowing; and for a season he will be the great attraction of our city .-N. Y. Correspondence of the Boston Journal,

A DEAD BODY DISINTERRED AND THE HEART TAKES OUT TO CURK A MAN OF CONSUMPTION.—A libel and disgrace upon the intelligence of this community was perpetrated last week at the small settlement of caded; but excepting this incident, there seems to Goodspeedsville, some mile or two more from this village. It appears that a man by the name of Adams, living in Goodspeedville, died and was buried seventeen months ago-leaving a wife to mourn his loss. The widow removed to the West able, and devised expressly to economize the lives of and remained there until a short time since, when our soldiers; but it will be seen through our corression and remained to this town. Upon her return she she returned to this town. Upon her return she pondent's letter, that at one point after another, and found her deceased husband's brother dying with consumption, and declared that he could be only in the following manner, which she said was practised where she had been living: The body of her husband should be taken up, the heart dissected, and if any blood was found in the heart, it should be burned, and the sick man would recover! This monstrous proposition was immediately acted upon—the dond body disinterred—a physician (?) called, who took out the heart and lungs, but not enough blood having been found to answer the purpose—the body having lain too long-the further prosecution of the infamous project was abandoned. And this oc-curred in a country that boasts of its superior attainments in religion and morality—of its free churches, free schools and untrammelled press under the blazing light of the "progressive" teenth century! Comment is unnecessary. The poor deluded fanatics who were participants in this unheard of outrage upon the sanctity of the grave are to be pitied more than condemned, and immediate steps should be taken to place them out of harm's way in an Asylum. The Protestant pulpit orators and journalists of this country when in want of a subject, or when wishing to administer to the ignorance or vanity of their audiences, are perpetually in the habit of drawing a parallel between the intelligence of the masses here and in Europe, but more especially those portions where Catholicity prevails. The result of such comparisons invariably amounts to this, that Protestantism possesses all the attributes which can adorn and dignify man, while Catholicity is deprived of them in a corresponding degree. We hope those flippant Theologians who make "Romanism Superstition" a continual theme will look to this matter in Goodspeedsville. Where are the Revivalists ?- Glen's Falls (N.Y.) Republican.

A Model LEGISLATURE. - An editor writing from Frankport, Kentucky, says that the Legislature of that State is composed of fine looking, well-dressed and well-behaved men, and that among the whole number there are but five drunkards, and only some satisfactory a prospect. It is certainly strange that eight or ten fools—a smaller number than was ever

> THE CONVESSION OF THE IRISH.—This is emphaticaly the age of "revival," especially in the religious ine, which we see greatly affected by all the blackguards, shoulder-hitters, ranters, jumpers, pickpockets and vagabonds generally, of the day. In the present state of things, any scoundrel wishing to try nis hand at sanctimonious swindling, may become 'converted," and so earn an easy livelihood, caressed and petted by all the old women in breeches, so abundant all over the world, and so easily bumbugged by skilful knaves who understand well how to play upon the foibles of their victims, by humoring them "to the top of their bent." It is not at all un-common latterly to hear of a man whose antecedents far surpass those of Bill Poole in iniquity, preaching the Gospel to a host of admirers in one of our most fashionable churches; neither is it an unusual occurrence to see announced in one of the morning papers, the departure of one of those "modern converts" on a mission to Africa, Ireland, or some other benighted country, for the purpose of converting the 'natives." These things have become so common that they no longer attract any more than momentary attention.

> Hence we are not at all surprised when we hear that the Rev Mr. Scott, one of the modern revivalists. s about to have a grand dinner at Niblo's Saloon, previous to his sailing for Ireland, for the purpose of converting Pat from "the abominable errors of Ro-But it has occurred to us that a timely manism." word of advice might not be lost upon the rev. gentleman. In reading over a late Dublin paper, we find the following choice morsel, which we commend to the digestive organs of the reverend gentleman previous to his strating :

> Rev. Mr. Grattan Guinness, at the annual meeting of the Irish Congregated Home Mission, at Dublia, said-"Now, do not be surprised when I say that the great bulk of Protestants in Ireland are unconverted. They are few enough I am sorry to think; but the great bulk of Protestants are in a state of darkness, not being brought to the knowledge and love of Christ. Now, through the North I have taken care to learn what I could of the state of the people, and I find that the great bulk of Protestants are unconverted, not even making a profession of Christianity; and there are some districts where few or none make any profession of Christ. I have gone through part of the South and part of the West of Ireland, and I say that there, where the Protestants are among the higher classes, great numbers of them are literally dead in trespasses and sin. That confirms this statement—the great bulk of Protestants in this country are unconverted." Of the qualifications of he says-" There is another sorrowful thing that this leads us to. I fear that a great number of those laboring to bring unconverted Roman Catholics to the knowledge of God, are themselves in darkness. I would not exclude Sabbath school teachers, Scripture readers, or even the ministers of the Gospel of Christ. I believe there are numbers anxious to put down and trample under their feet Romanism, who are themselves in darkness."

> Now, Rev. Mr. Scott, considering that the above language is not the production of a "Romish idolstor," but the veritable utterance of one of your own clique, would it not be well to take the matter into

a horde of soupers and biblical humbugs, whose labors are not at all appreciated by an utterly intractable people? We don't intend to argue the point, only wishing modesti in admit its propriety. Would it not be a capital subject for discussion at the "grand dinner?" This of the and let the world have the result.—N.

THE CRADLE SONG OF THE POOR. (From the Buffalo Catholic Sentinel.) "Hugh! I cannot bear to see thee Stretch thy tiny hands in vain; I have got no bread to give thee, Nothing, child, to ease thy pain.
When God sent thee first to bless me,
Provd, and thankful too, was I; Now, my darling, I, thy mother, Almost long to see thee die. Sleep, my darling, thou aft weary; God is good, but life is dreary. "I have watched thy beauty fading.

And thy strength sink day by day; Soon, I know, will Want and Fever Take thy little life away. Famine makes thy father reckless, Hope has left both him and me; We could suffer all, my baby, Had we but a crust for thee. Sleep, my darling, thou art weary;

God is good, but life is dreary. " Better thou shouldst perish early, Starve so soon, my darling one, Than live to want, to sin, to struggle, Vainly still, as I have done. Better that thy angel spirit With my joy, my peace were flown, Ere thy heart grew cold and careless, Reckless, hopeless, like my own.

Sleep, my darling, thou art weary; God is good, but life is dreary.

"I am wasted dear, with hunger. And my brain is all oppressed, I have scarcely strength to press thee, Wan and feeble, to my breast. Patience, baby, God will help us, Death will come to thee and me, He will take us to His Heaven, Where no want or pain can be. Sleep, my darling, thou art weary : God is good, but life is dreary.

Such the plaint, that late and early, Did we listen, we might hear Close beside us,—but the thunder Of a city dulls our car. Every heart, like God's bright Augel, Can bid one such sorrow cease; God has giory when his children Erings his poor ones joy and peace! Listen—nearer while she sings Sounds the fluttering of wings!

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Montreal, May 7.

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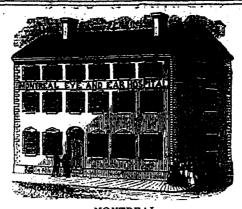
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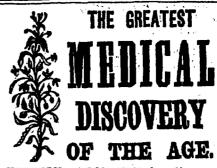
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Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis.

WEST MANCHESTER, PA., Feb. 4, 1856.
SIB: Your CHEARY PECTORAL is performing marvellons cures in this section. It has releved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years.

HENRY L. PARKS, Merchans.

A. A. RAMSEY, M. D., ALBION, MONBOR Co., IOWA, Writes, Sept. 8, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your Chrary Prectoral for giving case and re-lief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are carable."

We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon

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lief and comfort.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, March 5, 1858.

DOCTOR AYER, LOWELL: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your CHERRY PECTORAL has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill, for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well. Yours, with gratitude and regard.

ORLANDO SHELBY, or SHELBYLLE.

Consumptives, do not despair till you have tried Aver's CHERRY PROTORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all round us bespeak the high merits of its virtues. — Philadelphia Ledger.

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