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ATHOLI RONICLE. \mathbf{C}

we have to do with is the historical fact that a if a half a century could remove the effects of

VOL. XIV.

OLIVER PLUNKETT.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1864.

intermittingly prolonged for 420 years-the SUBSTANCE OF A LECTURE DELIVERED BY A. M. SULLIVAN, ESQ., EDITOR OF THE DURLIN "NATION," IN BELFAST, DUBLIN, LIVEBPOOL, &C.

It is commonly said of us, by the writers of a neighboring country, that we Irish are always looking back; that we are worshippers of the past; whereas the nation against whom and by whom we are thus disparagingly compared, is remarkable for looking closely after the present .---The taunt-the boast-is certainly less complimentary to those who utter it than they themselves very probably perceive. Virtue can af-ford to look back. Those for whom 'all is lost but honor" can afford to look back. We know by every-day experience what class it is that fain would wipe out the past. The uneasy conscience finds torture in retrospect. Those who have thriven well by means that will not bear scrutiny, love to philosophise on the folly of looking back, and on the wisdom of forgetting there ever was a yesterday or ever will be a to-morrow. Yes, the Irish are fond of looking back, and well they may. The present may be embittered upon us; but the past cannot be destroyed. If stripped of all else, we have, at least, the heritage of glorious examples. The very circumstance alleged against us as a failing, is a testimony of high virtue. If we were a sordid people-if we were a selfish or a grovelling race-with no luftier ambition than the gratification of the passions-what pleasure would be found in the mournful history that is oursunavailing struggle, unending suffering. It might be evidence of a permicious failing in a people to pay such worship to the chronicles of deeds which aggrandised them—to a past that hoarded acquisitions, luxuries, and wealth for enjoyment in the present. But none save a noble race would love to dwell upon and glory in records of sacrifice, ruin, loss, so disastrous as ours. Of course, 1 am aware there is a character with which ours may be confounded; that of a people weak, spiritless, and abject; compounding for the miserable cowardice of the present, by trading upon references to the bravery of ancestors who lived very long ago, or to the heroism of sacrifices really repented, or which would not be repeated by their descendants of the present day. But ours is not such a case. As a people we are full of energy, activity, and ambition ; and out of Ireland, where our energies have free scope, we rise to positions of wealth and p We are not cowards, or cravens either. On all the battle-fields of the world Irish valor is imperishably recorded; and this is as true of the present as of the past. The Irish are bravest of the brave, whether they serve beneath the French tricolor, the American standard, or the Union Jack. Whether they fight for a good or bad cause, they fight well; they are no cowards. In arms, as in literature, art, science, statesmanship, industry, commerce, the Irish of our own day have no superiors. Yet it is only abroud that all this avails us. Here in Ireland. we are poor, oppressed, broken, because our fathers stood up for what the world would call "a failing cause," and because we, their children, though unable to cope in strength with the power that cramps our energies and binds our freedom, are inveterately averse to accepting accomplished facts and making terms at the price of final surrender. With all our ambition and desire for wealth and power, we Irish of the present day prefer our loss of wealth, property, and power at home, to the enjoyment of all these by the forfeiture of manhood and conscience ;and there is not a trial or a sacrifice recorded of ready to emulate to-day. It is on a chapter in those records I purpose to fix attention more particularly just now. I mean deliberately to midst of the busy turmoil and strife of our more material ambitions to arrest you for a moment by one of those lessons which serve to balance us in the giddy race, and show us how noble it is to suffer ; how man, fortified by faith, can soar above and beyond the troubled scene-can smile at misfortunes, and triumph in death. That is our history. Plunkett's career lay within the -at the time. To this end it will not be necessary to extend our retrospect beyond the be-

longest and most vehemently maintained struggle against invasion and subjugation recorded in inodern history-about the period to which we are referring burst forth into an effort which, for military skill in its direction, bravery in its prosecution, and promise of success, surpassed all others, and showed a passionate love of national independence which four centuries of desperate but disastrous endeavor were unable to appal. It failed, however; and, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, for the first time an English king claimed and exercised practically undisputed sovereignty over all that remained of Ireland. Alas ! what a spectacle of ruin was there ! Never, in all probability, since God fashioned this fair earth was sight like it seen. Four bundred years of war tells a great deal ; but it is as nothing to the whole truth of the story. Four hundred years of war, at the very best, and even supposing it carried on according to the usages of what is called 'civilised warfare," would suggest to most minds a frightful result. But four hundred years of a war of extermination-a war without one single principle of humanity or mercy-a war which outlawed a whole people and classed them as wild beasts of the morass and forest, vermin of the land-nay, classed even the sacred sex of woman with the she-wolf, and the wild deer-things to be hunted and hounded, trapped, smoked out, starved, shot, and slain !---Yet, this was not all. An agency of desolation, the most awful that ever warred impiously against Heaven's goodness itself, was resorted to. The fruitfulness of the earth was sought to be extinguished, that existence might become impossible. Armies went out when there was nothing of human life to slay, to kill the living bounty of God's hand; to hunt out growing corn, and trample it to mud ; to waste and burn -to blacken with sterility the very briars on the way, lest they might bear their bitter wild fruit capable of ministering to famished humanity .---In a word, reading the accounts the spoilers themselves have left us of these awful proceedings-perusing the records written by the actors themselves-it is obvious that if they could but have borrowed for a moment the power of God, they would have blasted at a stroke the fecundity of the soil-would have stricken it with blood of him who had fled amongst them confidbarrenness, upon which living thing could not ingly for sanctuary. The very year of dolors crawl-rather than that the seed of their victims that saw Oliver Cromweil, the apostle of crime should have a chance to survive. Centuries of a war like this, what must they have left behind? That is what we have to peace, set out for Rome, where he entered magine in order to contemplate the scene of Plunkett's life and labors. That is what must be understood in order to know what Ireland was in 1631. But the picture is not complete. To all this was added another species of warmore direful still-which sprung from, and accompanied the other; one which had for its end and result a fate more terrible than any death barbarity could impose-the war that assailed in the Irish the attributes given by God to man to distinguise him from the beast of the field-the war that sought to quench the mind and debase the soul-that sought to make us fellows with, or lower than, the brute species-that sought to make us a race of things hateful to ourselves and to each other, abhorrent to all mankindthat sought to extinguish intelligence, intellect, reason-to take from us our common humanity, and give us all the habits, the deformity, the repulsiveness, ignorance, and ferocity of the brute creation. What was to come of all this? -What sort of a race was likely to spring from our fathers, that we have not proved ourselves | the beings depicted in the despatches and reports of Carew-the memoirs and writings of Carte and Leland? What deformities of the buman species were likely to affright posterity offend against this canon of " Progress ;" in the in their progeny ? " Creeping and crawling on their bellies out of caves and holes in the earth, whither we had driven them"-say these chronicles-" and where they, hiding, tried to live by digging up and eating wild roots and carrion ;they looked not like unto mankind at all-pale, haggard, emaciated, cadaverous; they seemed like ghouls or animals of some hideous sphere. the lesson I read in the Life and Martyrdom of Sometimes discovering their burrows and holes, Oliver Plunkett. Our annals abound with such we smoked them like rats." Yes, those were glorious episodes; but many considerations sug- the days when mothers brought forth their young gested this one to me as best illustrating one of like the Bittern hidden in the sedgy brake, and the most instructive and memorable chapters in reared them in some earth or cave, shared with the badger or the fox. What was likely to middle period of the seventeenth century. Nu- come of all this? Were all the lawsof nature to merous of the events which I shall have to no- be suspended and reversed, so that cause and eftice in that career, require that I should fix | fect might no longer bear relation-so that out of strongly your attention on the circumstances of circumstances like these the Irish race should the country-of the Church, and of the people arise with none of the terrible brand upon their brows, upon their souls-should arise, not debased, but erect-not brutified, but civilisedginning of the century in which Plunket lived. It opened on the close of the last; greatest; and and physical features which peace, security, most nearly successful attempt of native Irish learning, science, religion, alone could bestow. authority to overthrow the English power in Ire- | Yes; in our own days this expectation of initacle land. That attempt failed. It is no part of survives, and we bear the taunt put forth against our purpose here to discuss how or why. What our poor people that they lack these features, as the state of the second st

struggle, which, with varying fortune, had been six hundred terrible years. Such as I have described, or endeavored to describe, was the condition of Ireland when Oliver Plunkett commenced life. I have dwelt upon the demoralisation and debasement which was produced, and which prevailed most largely, if not entirely, around the Pale, because, unfortunately, the story of his fate reveals but too plainly the fearful evidence of that demoralisation and debasement. They are revealed in the witnesses who came forward to swear him to the scaffold, amidst the shuddering abborrence even of their hirers; and I have desired to anticipate, by ample explanation, the ignorant reproach-" Were not the perjurers who were procured to betray him Irishmen and Catholics -ave, friars and priests ?'

> Oliver Plunkett was born at Loughcrew, in the county Meath, in the year 1631; having been a scion of an ancient and noble family of that name, which, throughout those days of proscription, held, and down to our own have held fast by the ancient Faith-Plunkets, Earls of Fingal. His life up to the age of eighteen witnessed the rise of the celebrated Confederation of Kilkenny, and the desperate effort made by the Milesian and Anglo-Irish Catholics (lighting side by side for the first time) to confront successfully with armed hand the organised plunder and confiscation by which the land was being parcelled out to the very refuse and dregs of English society. Into the history or details of that memorable struggle it is as little my present purpose to enter as it was into that of the Great Hugh, the Lion of Ulster. The results alone concern us. The Irish and Anglo-Irish Confederates, with fatal credulity, were duped by the weak King Charles into believing that he meant to do them ample justice if he could but overcome his Puritan enemies. The unhappy Irish flung themselves to his side and staked their last hope for his cause. Baterly and terribly they paid for it. Well had it been for them, as far as relates to their material interests, however it might fare with them in the judgment of the world, had they displayed less of that devoted fidelity, and more of the self-concern through which the Judases of his own nation, the Lowland or Anglo-Scots, sold for a price the head of their king-sold for a price the and bloodshed, land in Ireland, beheld young Oliver Plunkett, the disciple of religion and as a divinity student in the Ludovisian, or, as it is called, the Irish College. What a pregnant fact this is, which we encounter on the very threshold of his career ! In that day Ireland was prostrate and plundered-or was weakly struggling against invading bordes, pouring on her with holy words and cries of "Liberty" on their lips-rapine and defiance of God in their hearts. In that day was defamed to Europe by those who coveted or seized her rights, the plunderers proclaiming that her chiefs knew not how to rule; while every odious story was invented by her foes to brand her with infamy. Yet, in that terrible time she found a friend-one who. the darker grew her misfortunes, but stood the more boldly by her side ; who gave her sympathy, gave her prayers, gave her material aid in ber struggles, and blessed ber banners ; and who. when her people were doomed to brutification. and forbidden education at home, raised for them colleges, universities, and schools, with generous hand. Who was that friend? The Pope.-Yes; God is great and just-Rome was that friend of friends to Ireland; and to-day, when similar misfortunes threaten the Chair of Peter, Ireland is found the foremost in grateful fidelity. To-day the Pope is prostrate and; plundered ;to-day it is his armies who weakly struggle against invading hordes with hypocritical cries of liberty on their lips; to-day it is the Pope who is defamed to Europe by those who covet or seize his possessions, the plunderers proclaiming that he knows not how to govern. Ahthere is something wonderful in this parallel. Let emperors and kings forget their duty, if they will; let the cold and faithless shun their Father because his cause seems failing and his foes prevail. Ireland knows that when her cause wos failing and lost, the Pope did not shrink from her side ; the more her foes prevailed, the more his generous aid was given. Hail, Pontiff! glorified by many sorrows, wounded by many ingratitudes-ONE nation, at least, of the many so often succored by the bounties of the apostolic hand, in this thy hour of tribulation, scorns the baseness of those who desert thee. Behold the chill'ren of faithful Erin-behold her grateful offerings-bear her voice :--"When the proud and great stood by thee,

mention of the Irish College at Rome, in which been the tribulations of his unhappy country when he quitted home, darker far were those that succeeded. As Morough of the Burnings devasted in the south, and Cromwell butchered in the north, the island ran red with blood ; and the young exile student, pacing the cloisters of Ireland with a heart resolved to face his fate. the College in Rome, often fancied that he could hear borne upon the western breeze the wails of horror and despair. What an assemblage must have been the students in those halls. Here they had crossed Europe that they might find the means denied them at home of entering upon a vocation which they but too well knew was menaced by the dungeon, the rack, the gibbet, and the scaffold. With what characteristic tales they must have whiled their hours of intercourse in the intervals of study - stories of midnight masses in barn and cave, sentinelled by faithful scouts; of holy priests surprised and captured or slain. Day by day some new arrival came with his latest intelligence from the island so dearly loved even amidst such terror. Day by day some one of them set forth for it, to enter upon his perilous duties-

"To run the outlaw's brief career, The troubled rest-the ceaseless tear."

Thus passed away Plunket's student days. He distinguished hunself in all his studies, endeared himself to all who knew him, and even at his early age implanted in the minds of his superiors a forecast of the greatness that yet was to halo his name. Having taken out his degree of Doctor of Divinity, he was appointed public Professor of Theology in the College Dc Propaganda Fide. For twelve years he filled this important office with advancing reputation, and with the marked esteem ad admiration of the Sovereign Pontiff himself. Twenty years exactly had passed since first he entered Rome, when one of sad disorder in these affairs. The bishops in the great epochs of his life arrived. In that exile, the dungeons choked with priests, generayear the Primate of Ireland, Edmond O'Reillybanished, proscribed, persecuted-died an aged exile at Louraine. Twelve years before, O'Rielly had been consecrated Primate in the city of Brussels: and though at home a bloody persecution was striking down the ministers of the faith, he boldly sought the presence of the also have been inevitable amongst the clerical flock over whom he had been appointed. He body. It was impossible to exercise the same set out for Ireland, but at London was arrested, strict scrutiny before ordination. It was out of seized, and dragged to prison. Subsequently he was deported to France, and in 1665 he petitioned the restored Stuart (Charles II) for permission to see Ireland once more. At this time, of all the Irish hierarchy three Prelates alone re- ther re-introduction of discipline in such a state sided in the kingdom; one-great, noble, bravehearted even then -- was the Archbishop of Tuam. He, too, had been an exile; but as poverty; inhabiting an humble thatched cabin years and age bowed him down, and he seemed at Ballybarrack, near Dundalk, in which one to stand upon the threshold of the grave, the terror of the persecutor grew not more alarming but seemed as nothing beside the sorrowful thought that he should repose in a foreign soil. Home he turned-not, indeed, in hope to live or labour, but to die. He was borne from the ship to the shore in a litter. 'Bear me,' said he, 'to St. Jarlath's. Let me see once more the faces of my faithful people around me, and let us feel and implacable enmity of a few base and rethat my ashes shall be laid in the tomb of my fathers.' With him there were Patrick Plunkett the Bishop of Ardagh, and the aged Bishop of Kilmore, left in Ireland. The Primate O'Reilly's | with as much vigour and fearless independence prayer, if not granted, was not spurned; he re-turned to Ireland on the 4th June, 1666; but on the 17th September he was seized and dragged, manacled, a prisoner to England, and once more banished the kingdom. A few years after, and as we have already seen, the venerable exile Prelate expired at Louvaine, leaving the Primatial See of Ireland-a post of importance and danger-once more vacant. A post of danger it was, indeed, and well it was felt; for while, on the one hand, it was one requiring all the attributes of deep learning, heroic courage, profound wisdom, earnest zeal, devotion, and picty, so, on the other hand, was its occupation men- Napoleon the Great beheld this fact with aced with danger, of which the simplest could see the bloody end. It is said that Pope Cle- as Pius on a throne. We, in our own day, have ment IX, filled with a sense of the importance seen it, and have heard the wondering exclamaof the appointment at such a crisis in Ireland's history, deliberated long and solemnly. Many were the names laid before him from Ireland all his temporal rights, and shorn apparently of and by councillors within the Eternal City, but all his temporal power, he went on busying himit is told that the Pope exclaimed - Why are we discussing uncertainties when certainty is be- tificate, and exercising his authority all over the tore our eyes ?- behold in the City of Rome itself, Oliver Plunkett, a man of long experience, tried virtue, and consummate learning-him I by my Apostolic authority appoint Archbishop most effulgent and triumphant. It is so, indeed, of Armagh and Primate of Ireland.' His selec-tion was communicated to Plunkett, who receiv-or on a throne—persecuted or exalted by the ed the tidings with mingled emotions. At any world-its spiritual power is the same, and its other time, at any more favorable phase of the assertion of authority knows no change. Priexistence of the Irish Church, he would have mate Plunkett, from his hiding place in some prayed permission to decline the exaltation. But rude cabin near the Boyne, used to issue his he knew that it was a post not only of duty but episcopal mandates with as much authority in of danger, and one, consequently, to decline tone as if he sat in a palace at Drogleda, with n dan die besternen bei einen die eine die bei die die bei die Besterne die die Besterne Besterne Besterne Best Die Besterne die Besterne die Besterne die Besterne Besterne Besterne die Besterne Besterne Besterne Besterne B

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Reflections like these arise to most minds at the which night have seemed a shrinking from the ordeal. He hesitated, therefore, not a moment young Oliver Plunkett, as I have said, entered as | in accepting it, and was accordingly consecrated divinity student in the year 1649. Dark as had forthwith at Rome. He might have remained an exile, as many per force did, and administered the affairs of his diocese through a vicar-general, but such was not his choice. No sooner did the successor of St. Peter place the crozier in his hand than his face was turned homeward to

PART II.

The new Primate must have reached Ireland some time before the 20th of November, and he must have entered it in secresy, for on that date we find the Lord Leutenant informing Lord Conway that the King had privately assured him that 'Two persons, one of whom was Arch-bishop Plunkett, had been sent over from Rome, and were lurking in the country to do mischief.? I'he Lord Lieutenant commissioned Conway to write that very night to Lisburn to his brotherin-law, Sir George Rawdon, to acquaint him that it would be an acceptable service if he could dexterously find out the Primate and his companion and apprehend them. Lord Conway forthwith sent word to Lisburn, and the bloodhounds of the law were started upon the Primate's track. He stood the country, however, while Ulster was being scoured for him. He pursued his duties, scorning to fly the perils that every hour surrounded him-now hiding in a cave, now disguised as a persant, passing on the road Rawdon's patrols-now holding an ordination in some mountain fastness. Some time passed in this way, when the persecution slackened a hille, and the Prelate was able to go abroad without fear of arrest. This interval he employed with an activity perfectly marvellous in the discharge of the onerous affairs of his distracted diocese. It was not to be expected that the utter disruption of society, the demoralisation already alluded to, would not have wrought tions grew up, on the one hand, in deplorable unacquaintance with the duties of the religion to which, nevertheless, with a faith which God, no doubt, accepted in their extremity, the trampled people clung. Of course, in all this chaos, disorders and irregularities to some extent must the question, in such times, to require the same ex tent of preparatory study; and it is not to be wondered at that the Prunate found that a Herculean task awaited him in the regulation, or raof affairs. He lived, as far as his own personal wants, in a degree scarcely above absolute little room, a few yards square, served him as library, dining-room, and chapel. His entire income at no time seems to have exceeded £60 per annum. He seems to have been, however gentle in all else, indomitable and stern in his repression of anything like offence or irregularity calculated to scandalise the poor. This fearless discharge of duty obtained for him the deadly creant members amongst the clergy whom he detected in courses impossible to be permitted. In fact, his spiritual authority was exercised just as it he were backed by all the co-operation of the civil power, instead of being a poor hunted and proscribed fugitive, sleeping and hiding alternately in barn and cavern, copse and forest. That however is a feature which has often been remarked and commented upon by observers of the administration of the Church .-Strangers are struck with perfect astonishment that, as far as the exercise of their spiritual functions, it seems to make no difference with Popes. Bishops, or Priest, whether they be captives in a dungeon, fugitives on the mountain, or supported by all the authority of the laws of the land .--amazement; Pius in a dungeon was as unawed. tions of the British press, that at the very moment Pius IX. was a fugitive at Gaeta, reft of self with the most momentous duties of his Ponworld with a boldness and vigour as great, if not greater, than could be displayed in the days when the temporal power of the Popes blazed with the functions of the Church ; in a dungeon

None dared thy rights to spurn ; And when now they faisely fly thee, Shall I too basely to:n? No ! Whate'r the fires that try thee, In the same this heart shall burn." ngan old anne hande sin olde die het. Geborent Geborente older die heter

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE MAY 27, 1864

the Primate convicted; and nothing, else would sa-

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at the gate. His character had bysthis time be- come into the Castle of Dublin, or any other came known/and experienced; and with his fort or citadel; without special order from the knowledge and rexperience there sprung up all Lord Lieutenant ; that markets and fairs should over the kingdom even amongst the government be kept without the walls of Drogheda, Wexauthorities, allove for the man-an homage to ford, Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Youghal, and bis wirtues, his simplicity of manners, withat his profound learning, and dignity of mind and bear- should be suffered to reside in the said towns, or ing Even, the Protestant ecclestastics who in any other corporation, who had not for the witnessed his labors, and saw that their sole aim greatest part of twelve months past resided and end was the sintroduction of order, peace, and morality into society absolutely disorganised, learned to esteem him, and to express this feeling openly in their letters one to another. Indeed, the Primate on his trial referred in vindication numbers." Orders were soon after sent (to reot his character, to no less a person than the Protestant Archbishop of Armagh, who was at the same time Lord Chancellor of Ireland. A character so pure and stainless shielded him from much of the persecution ordered by the letter of the law. Nay, furthermore, when his life was demanded as a bloody sacrifice to fanaticism, no any other in the kingdom, and formed indeed, Newgate prison, London, where his confinement was hand in Ireland could be found to take it-Pro- fifteen to one of the entire population, were, testant to a man, as were judges, jurors, and jailers. A Protestant jury could not be found from their own habitations." to convlct him in Ireland. Even the first English grand jury, ultra-Protestants and fierce haters of everything Irish and Catholic, spurned with scorn as base and infamous perjuries the very horrors of the time. Under the pretence of evidence on which he was subsequently tried, hunting for priests, robbers and assassins overran convicted, and executed in London. But what the land. They fled in terror all who could espointed against him or attracted upon him such special vengeance at all? Alas, the delirium of that terrible frenzy, at which even the English Protestatits themselves subsequently stood aghast-that diabolical fabrication, known as Many, alas, fell by the knife, unknown and unthe Titus Oates or Shaftesbury Plot. This was a Popish plot, pretended to have been discovered | hidden glens, the fugitive Catholics stole to worby a few ruffians in England. Its imputed object was, of course, the murder of the King, the Prince of Wales, and all the royal family, and, indeed, all the Protestauts in England for that matter. So artfully contrived was this infamous invention-so tearfully were the terrors of the English people worked upon-that the nation was lashed into a frenzy fearful to behold, while Blood-blood-blood-more Popish blood, was the cry, while Tower Hill 'ran gouts of gore.? The most horrible part of all this, perhaps, is that the members of the government themselves all the while utterly disbelieved the whole plot, and saw through the perjuries that were lashing the kingdom into madness. They saw it all (as they ihemselves admitted), but they feared to stir a hand against it, or utter a word lest their own heads might fall next morning as those of participators in the Popish Plot. But when the terrible frenzy was over, and reasoming returning, showed what an ocean of innocent blood had been shed on the evidence of two or three abandoned ruffians, then the tide turned, and the same hands that a few hours before had dragged the Catholics to the block, now seized and dragged to punishment as perjurers the very wretches on whose testimony that crimson sea had been made to flow. To this madness Plunkett fell a sacrifice. Of course, if there was a Popish plot in England, the fabricators felt it would throw doubt on all if they did not allege it to exist in Ireland also, where the Papists were ten times more numerous. Accordingly, word was sent to the Lord Lieutenant, that the plot had reached lreland: in other words, that if he did not want himself to be led to the scaffold, he was to take his cue, pretend to believe in the tion encouraging all persons that could make any plot, and prove his sincerity by giving Catholic further discovery of the Popish Plot to come in ducements to exertion, and without the protection minimized plant to the headsman. The Duke and declare the same by a certain day : other- enjoyed by the slave. He recommended that a Convictims in plenty to the headsman. The Duke and declare the same by a certain day; otherof Ormonde, who was Lord Lieutenant at the wise not to expect his Majesty's pardon.' Any time, altho' he had always been unfriendly to the Catholics, really seems to have shuildered at the this proclamation. Every thief, burglar, and awful and bloody injustice. He openly disbelieved the whole plot; but he lacked the courage to entirely oppose the fury of the storir .---He accordingly seems to have tried to compromise between conscience and safety. As Pilate sought to satisfy the Jews by scourging our Sayour, Ormonde hoped at first to appease the cry against the doomed Catholics by such a persecution of them, berely short of death, as at any other time he would have shrunk from. It was vain, however, and he had to go with the tide to its fullest extent. Accordingly " On the 16th October, 1678, he issued a proclamation in council, commanding all titular Popish bishops, dignitaries, and all others exercising ecclesiastical jurisdiction by authority derived from the see of Rome, as well as all Jesuits to, and who now felt that the hour was come to and other regular priests, to depart the kingdom | make the Primate rue, as they had threatened long by the 29th of November. It further ordered that all Popish societies, convents, seminaries, and schools, should be dissolved forthwith, and notorious gang of thieves and murderers. Murphy, utterly suppressed. To deprive the clergy of the leader, indeed, defended himself by the plea that all pretext for evading the clause ordering their banishment, a proclamation was issued on the 18th of November, requiring all owners and masters of ships bound for foreign ports to receive them on heard, and transport them accordingly. On the 20th-the day after which it became a felony for any Catholic bishop, regular clergyman, or any other exercising legitimately his religions functions, to be found in his own country maligned so vilaly by his foes. O'Hanlon was a -another proclamation appeared, offering a reward of £10 for every commissioned officer, £4 for every trooper, and 4s. for every footsoldier that could be discovered to have gone to Mass since he took the required oaths of supremancy and allegiance. The Catholic laity were also disarined, and, to secure the execution of all these measures, two proclamations were issuedone on the 2nd and the other on the 12th of December-whereby all justices of the peace, and all others in authority, were ordered to make more strict seach after arms, and after the bishops and regular clergy, and to send to the government the names of their abettors, relievers, and harbourers. Moreover, more effectually to secure the extingation of the Catholic, religion, orders were given for the suppression of Masshouses and of meetings for Popish service in the cities and suburbs, of Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Kinsale, Wexford, Alblone, Rosse, Galway, Drogheda, Youghal; Clonmel, and Kil-kenny. On the 20th of, Nov., 1678-the same kenny. day on which the reward had been offered for the discovery of any officier or soldier who had gone to Mass since taking the oaths of supremacy and

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the king's troops mounted as a guardrof honor, none of the Popish religion, or so reputed, should Galway; that no person of the Romish religion therein ; that no Papists should come to fairs or markets with swords, pistols, or any other weapon or fire-arms; and all of that religion to forbear meeting by day or night in any unusual move all the Popish inhabitants from Galway, Lumerick, Waterford, Kilkenny, Clonmel, and Drogheda, except some few trading merchants, artificers, and others, necessary for the said towns and garrisons.' Thus all the Catholics, who were more numerous in these towns than in without regard to age or sex, at once expelled

Now it was that the fiery flames of persecution wrapped our unhappy country. Tongue and pen fail to convey any adequate idea of the cape; the fastness and the morass once more was the home of our hunted fathers; while bloodhounds tracked them like wounded sheep. The priests were transported in shiploads.seen, by wayside and mountain : while far in the ship in that rite which doomed them to exile or death. Stimulated by the price set on the head of a priest, gangs of ruffians prowled about like beagles, scenting up the prey, dragging in the wretched victims, to the jails ; wherever resistance or rescue was attempted the knife of Shawn na Soggarth made short work of the matter. Those were the dark days for Ireland-

" They bribed the flock, they bribed the son, To sell the priest, to rob the sire ; Their dogs were trained alike to run

Upon the scent of Wolf and Friar."

What of the aged Primate now, amidst all this reign of terror ? Did he fly ? Did he seek safety in abandoning his flock? No. Aged and weak, borne down by suffering and anguish, still he stood the land, sharing the dark fortunes of his faithful people, and braving nobly to the last the dread fate that befel him. He remained at large more than a year after this persecution reats. He should have taken a larger view of the commenced. Indeed, it is said, and I believe truly, that fierce and bloody as was the persecution, the Lord Lieutenant and all the authorities felt a reluctance to touch him, such was the esteem in which he was held. This, however, was not fated to last. The cry was raised in England that the great head of all the Popish clergy was at large, and Ormonde felt it was van longer to hesitate. On the 6th of December, 1679, the little house in which the Primate was secreted, in an obscure place near Castletownbellew. was surrounded by the soldiery, and the venerable Primate was seized and borne prisoner to a dungeon in Newgate. In the previous month, November, orders had been sent from England to the Lord Lieutenant ' to issue a proclamaone will at once perceive the drift and effects of murderer confined in Jail who chose to save himself by perjury, declared himself an informer, in order to avoid being hanged ! And now the moral debasement alluded to in the early part of this lecture became mournfully apparent in the throng of degraded Irish who literally choked the Castle doors, competing for the hire of good swearers. They crowded in, offering to swear anything that was required against the Primate Plunkett, who had now lain six dreary months close prisoner in Newgate, without friend, relative, or servant being allowed to see his face .--But amongst the throng were at least a few in whose faces gleamed the fiendish glare of inalign. ity that had at last found its vengeance. These were the excommunicated Friars already alluded ere they dreamed of such a glorious opportunity .-By this time, however, these worthies had already forfeited their own lives to the law as members ef a although he was one of them, he was, in reality but a spy, as he was engaged always in correspondence with the military, and 'setting' his comrades for them; and that, furthermore, he was actively compassing the entrapping, poisoning, or rather murder of the brave O'Hanlon; the Rapparee chief as he was called, but in reality an honorable chief of a guerilis band-Count Redmond O'Hanlon. I wish that it came legitimately within the scope of my locture to sketch the career of this brave and noble man, man of honorable parts-a scholar and a gentleman. For a long time he defied the whole English army, and made two counties pay him a regular tribute, enforcing in return amongst the population far more real justice, though not more statute law, than was to be found at the hands of the English authorities. At length, say the chroniclers, the Lord Lieutenant, when all the rewards offered for his head proved of no avail, hired a worthy Auglo-Saxon, to whom he gave such private instructions as procured him an interview with O'Hanlon. While they were conversing in confidence, the Englishman, according to instructions, pulled a pistol from his pocket and shot O'Hanlon through the heart, on the 25th April, 1681. Thus fell, treacherously slain, the brave O'Hanlon, the poor man's friend, the oppressor's terror. He deserves at least this passing notice at my hands, for I find him ordering on strict peril the most complete obedience to Primate Plunkett's orders, and threatening with a fine of two cows any one who should go to or recognise, the apostate priest whom the Primate had suspended and excommunicated. Murphy presented himself at Dublin Castle, offering not only to swear enough himself, but to bring forward plenty of comrades to support his testimony. The answer, given him, at the Castle, was, that his malice against the Primate for excommunicating him was too well known. The charge however was investigated before the Privy Council in Dublin, and proved to be utterly absurd; and a reward of £500 was offered to any one who would apprehend Hether-

tisfy them. Orders the most imperative were sen to Ireland to have him forthwith put upon his trial; and to take care and not permit a Roman. Catholic to get upon either grand jury or petty jury. All this was done. The Primate was brought to trial at Drogheds, put to the bar, and arraigned ; but when the witnesses were called not one uppeared ! The fact is, that the perjuries were so notorious there in the scene where they were laid, and the characters of the ruffians who swore them so well known to the Protestant gentlemen on both juries, that not one of the informers ventured to appear. They fled to England, where their character and that of the unfortunate Primate were utterly unknown. Here they declared that they had been afraid to give evidence in Ireland, so strong a faction had the Archbishop in his favor, even in the Castle. The howl for his blood now grew furious. The London Council ordered him to be brought to London, that they might try him themselves, and see whether they could not get in England the verdict no Irish Protestant jury could be got to return. About the end of the month of October, 1680, he was led from his cell, manacled, put ou beard a ship, and sent off to Eugland. He never saw the Irish shore again. He was thrust into rigorous to barbarity. In three months a bill accusing bim of high treason was sout up to the grand jury. The worthy witnesses came forward and swore their best The Protestant Bishop Burnett relates to us the result :- 'But,' says he, 'as the foreman, who was a zealous Protestant, told me, they (the witnesses) contradicted each other so evidently that they (the jury) would not and the bill.' One would think that this-the refusal of even an English Protestant grand jury to credit the witnesses against him, any more than did either the Lord Lieutenant or the Protestant grand jury in Ireland -would have saved the innocent Primate from his murderous persocutors. Alas | it was not so. As well might the tiger be expected to give up his prey till the last quiver has left the limbs. On the 3rd of May, 1681, Dr. Plunkett was once more arraigned at the King's Bench bar, London.

(To be Continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The great question for Ireland, the Landlord and Tenant question, has once more been brought before Parliament by a petition which was adopted by the Corporation of Dublin, and presented to the House by the Lord Mayor. The adoption of the petition by the Corporation was moved by Alderman Dillon ' in. a very able and temperate speech,' which the Times summarises as follows :- He argued that the measure sought would be for the interests of landlords and tenants and of the whole community. 1 Irishmen are not exempt from the motives to exertion that influence the rest of mankind. Lord Liford, in his letter to the Times, had mentioned the case of an estate on which the tenants had long leases with low rents, and they were idle, reckless, and improvident. The conclusion to be drawn from Lord Lifford's case, then, was that the remedy for the evils of the country was no leases and very high subject, and looked at other countries, where the rule is that the cultivator is proprietor of the soil. and he would find that in every country the condition of the peasantry is good in proportion io the security of their tenure. Why is the Emperor of the French able to inspire so much fear in other Governments ! Because there are in France five millions of men, ready to fight for homes from which no land. lord can eject them. Mr. Dillon pointed to the contrast presented by the relations of landlord and tenant in England. There the tenant gets the farm ready finished, prepared for the seed, drained, fonced, &c., with all the proper buildings. Here the tennit supplies everything and Lord Derby, when Lord Stapley, in 1845, expressed his conviction that the tenant ought to have security for his outiny, whether in money or labor. Besides, in England the tenant is protected against the least unfairness or wrong by a powerful public opinion. He quoted the description given by Mr. John Stuart Mill of an ference, composed of deputies from all the represeutative bodies in Ireland, should assemble Dublin, in order to put forth an authentic statement of the demands of the country. He quoted opinions in lavor of tenant security from high authorities, collected in the recently published word of Mr. Justice Shee. He pointed to the fact that no demand for compensation can be made upon the landlord till the tenant is distured in his possession, so that the right sought would be shield for defence, not a sword of aggression. Alderman Dillon coucluded with an eloquent peroration on the virtues of the fruitful and indestructible Celtic race. An amendment was moved by Mr. Byrne, and seconded by Mr. Pilkington, with the object of having the controverted matter of the preamble struck out, the Conservatives agreeing that legislation is necessary to secure unexhausted improvements to the tenant in case of eviction. The amendment was rejected by a majority of 16 to 7, and the petition was adopted nem con.-- Tublet. SIR FREDERICK HEYGATE'S MOTION .- Sir Frederick Heygate, by way of amendment to Mr. Dillwyn's proposal for moury into the application of ecclesingtical endowments in Ireland, will move the House of Commons that it is inexpedient to alter existing arrangements in that country during the present shifting and abnormal condition of the population. The import of these words, or of whatever be their equivalents in the exact terms of the notice standing in Sir Frederick Hergate's name, is more than meets the eye at once, but their significance is not to be misunderstood. They are the decent and subdued expression of a sentiment, which, with many, has reached the dignity of a conviction, that the Irish race is in process of disappearance, and that it is well for the empire, but more especially for the Ohurch Establishment, it should so disappear. Sir Frederick Heygate will, no doubt, develop his motion in this sense, but in becoming language. The cir-cumstances of the country, it will be said, which, under favour of the laws and institutions, not less of nature than of the land, force out the native lrish into other settlements, will redress, or even reverse the balance of numbers between Protestant and Oatholic; and thus do away with the practical injustice of the Church Establishment. That the rea. soning of Sir Frederick Heygate indeed is accurate and unimpeachable, from his own point, does not admit of a doubt. If none be left, who shall be entitled to complain of the Established Church, or if their numbers be reduced to insignificance, the Established Church will cease to be a grievauce. Let us consider, with all the calmness that befits our situation-for neither flutter, nor excitement, nor strong words will help us in the least-let us quietly consider the situation that the Legislature will make for ns by affirming Sir Frederick Heygate's motion, as in some form or another it inevitably will. An institution has existed in Ireland for more than two hundred years, of which for the present we are not concerned to say anything more severe than that it has been maintained by the military strength of another people, with the avowed intent to force a change of religion upon those amongst whom it was planted. For that institution, the objects of its solicitude entertained a sufficient aversion from the first-an aversion which alterwards, ripened , into most uncommon hatred; a hatred not more than justified by the circumstance of the time; and returned with cordial reciprocity, by the institution this country in the course of two or three months. which provoked it. We shall not further advert to Every Irishman who reads these lines will devoutly allegiance - a proclamation was issued :- 'That | ington, one of the evidence gang. They would have the means which were furnished to the institution | wish him a favourable voyage.

nor to the way in which it used them, than by saying that they are historical; and that, although failing of their express and colorable purpose, they have interposed an enmity between creeds and classes of Irishmen such as is totally unknown one-side the limits of their island This being so, and public opinion in England growing somewhat into-lerant of the non-accomplishment of the mission of the Irish Church Establishment, and weary, moreover, of the noise, trouble, confusion, cost, and dis-credit, in which that failure has involved the English people-but having its vanity embarked in some, kind of success for the Oburch Establishmentmaintains it still, and is willing to leave to it another chance, which it is easy to see will be its last. It says almost in terms, and what it says the Oburch Establishment affirms in practice-you have , failed to convert, and we release you from that obligation ; your powers were ample for the purpose, but they would not work, it seems ; if you cannot convert, you can, at least, depopulate; you have had ample powers for that end also; and to do you justice, you have used them freely-hold them still; but what you do-see you do it quickly; eitheir you or the Irish must give way; if they remain, you go; if you mean to hold on, you must get. rid of them. This, therefore, is our position in the crisis. Upon one side stands the institution, and upon the other the people, irreconcilable enemies. If the Irish people survive as a nation, the Establishment is lost; if the Establishment survive, the people, indeed, may not be destructible; but the Church, at any rate, may be trusted to work hard for life .- Evening Post.

Judging from its appellation, the last field operations to be selected by a freebooter would be a poorhouse, and yet a raid was recently made on the establishment at Callar, an entrance having been effected through its back window by means of a ladder, and several suits of clothes were stolen. The individual who patronized the place gave intimation of same by leaving his old garments in the vicinity as a souvenir to the guardians, and this led to the discovery of the robbery. A few mornings after, an inspector of the country generally was wending his way by Kilcash, when he was encountered by a patrol of police, who, with their usual curiosity requested permission to analyse his travelling bag, which looked suspiciously bulky, and upon complying with a bad grace, they found five shirts, made up carefully, and stowed away therein. The traveller had not his card about him, so a personal introduction between himself and the nearest magis trate was effected, and John Kennedy, as he named himself, from Mullinshone, was retained as a visitor in the county hotel, until the learned chairman of the county will have an opportunity of hearing of this little episode in his life at the next quarter sessions. - Tupperary Free Press.

There has been a decrease in the extent of land under tillage last year, as compared with 1862, to the amount of nearly one hundred thousand acres; there has been an enormous decrease in live stock. and, of course, in its money value, for successive years; and our people are flying from the country in thousands, the number of emigrants last year being within a traction of 118,000. As a natural consequence, the traders and shopkeepers are now feel ing the screw-many of them have, within the past twelve months, given up business, and swelled the bulk of the emigration. Surely no man possessed of reasoning powers can deny that the country, thus bleeding at every pore, requires some potent aid to save it from utter extinction, so far at least, as its present population is concerned. Would Englishmen, would any other people on the face of the earth, remain passive as Irishmen are at this moment, if their country were labouring under such grievances as now afflict this wretched land? We ask, then, with Alderman Dillon, ' what is to prevent us from having a conference in Dublin, composed of members of al the representative bodies in Ireland, with such Irish members of Parliament as will attend, and, having considered maturely our rights, and our grievances, place before Parliament and before Europe an authentic statement of the demands of the Irish nation '- Sligo Champion

The Coleraire Chronicle says :- The finest weather possible has dispelled the gloomy apprehensions engendered by the long and inclement season which prevailed previously. Spring work, so long retarded is now in full operation, and will, under the energetic labor expended on it, soon be completed.

by the parent country for the attainment of its end, THE QUESS & COLLEGE, OORE. - Notwithstanding the denial of the Ohlef Secretary as to the resignation of Sir Robert Kane as president, there is little doubt in the minds of people here that the resignation is a mere matter of time, and that ere long it will be un fait accompli. There are various on dits as to the appointments which that and the resignation of Dr. Bullen will render necessary. The following are a few out of the number, some of which you have already noticed :- One is that Mr. Berwick, the President of the Galway Oollege, will be transferred to Cork, and that Dr. Ryall, the Vice-President of Cork College, goes as President to the Galway College; another, that Dr. Ryall will be appointed to the Presidency of the Oork College; but I don't think either of those very probable. There is also mentioned a medical man, Dr. O'Connor, who is at present one of the professors, and who enjoys the largest private practice in the city.-To fill up Dr. Bullen's place two names are mentioned one; that of Poctor Tanner, an eminent local surgeon, and who has left, as I am informed for London. The other name is Doctor O'Keeffe, who at present holds the office of librarian at the college. The informations sworn in reference to the burning of the college, and which are given in our local papers, leave that subject in as much uncertainty as ever ; but I learn from good authority that it can be distinctly proved that the holes in the floor of the materia medica room, which Walsh in his in-formation swears appeared to be burned by a red poker, were caused by the coal, falling on the floor from the grate, the Board of Works having with the most praiseworthy economy declined to supply a fender, which would have prevented the coals failing on the timber work ; and the same authority informs me that the expression, 'the college will be burned, and the Board will have to pay £7,000 to build it up? and which is attributed to Williams, the house steward, will be proved not to have been used by him, but by one of the professors when remarking upon the penny wise and pound toolish economy of the Board of Works, and that he merely used it to point out the danger and to illustrate the old adage of losing the sheep for a ha'porth of tar.'

> IRISH HARBOURS - Among the proposed harbours of which the Board of Trade have reported favourably are those of Ardglass, Carlingford Lough, Bray, and Wexford. The present harbour of Wexford is practically closed by a bar, and no harbour exists at Bray. Ocal vessels still run aground, and reman imbedded in the sand at the fall of every tide.

> THE FLAX MOVEMENT IN THE KING'S COUNTY .- The beneficial results of the recent meeting held at Clara King's County, to encourage the cultivation of flax, is being plainly manifested. In various parts of this county may be seen tracts of land carefully tilled for the growth of flax this year, and in not a few instances the seed is already sown. The eminent firm of Mr. J. and L. Goodbody are making active preparations for the crection of spinning factories, on a site originally intended for flour mills, at Clashawaun, adjacent to Clara. Another wealthy firm is contemplating the building of scutching mills at Ballinagore county Westmeath.

> BANKRUPTCIES IN IRELAND. - A return has been published of the number of bankruptcies in each year in Ireland since 1852. The return is as follows :- In the year 1853, 60; 1854, 71; 1855, 80; 1856, 68: 1857, 92; 1858, 184; 1859, 111; 1860, 162; 1861 260; 1862, 258; 1863, 211.

Another somewhat curious return has been issued of the houses and horses in Ireland, the first being of the annual value of £20 and upwards. It appears that there are but 33,763 of them, and that there are 30,149 horses not kept for the purposes of agriculture trado, business or profession.

THE MURDER NEAR NEW PALLAS. - The Limerick Reporter says :- On Monday evening the people in the neighborhood of New Pallas, near the bounds which divide the county of Limerick and Tipperary, were shocked by the intelligence that a murder had taken place at Drominboy, about a quarter of a mile from the village. Robert Bradshaw, a bailiff, was on Monday murdered in a yard adjoining an outhouse belonging to a farmer named Patrick Dwver in the above locality. In the present dreadful instance, Robert Bradshaw, the unfortunate victim, was special bailiff in a decree which had been obtained at last sessions against Edward Dwver and Laurence Dwyer, at the suit of one John Burke, retailer of flour, meal, &c., at Kilduff, for goods furnished to the former. Laurence Dwyer was, it apears, security for the payment of that amount due by his brother to Burke; and thus it was that his name came to be in the decree. Edward Burke, accompanied by Bradshaw and several others, entered Laurence Dwyer's lands, and the latter proposed to show them where his brother's cow was, as he said he would not ' pay any man's debt, or pay for the meat of any man.' Laurence Dwyer then broke the lock of an outhouse belonging to Paddy Dwyer, Edward's father. Immediately after the lock was broken a shot was fired from the keybole, and Bradshaw received the charge in the arm. The unfortunate man died in about half an hour after receiving the wound from excessive hemorrhage. Patrick Dwyer, junior, and Sexton are now in custody. MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF SIR THOMAS J. FITZGERALD, BARONET.-A painful rumor reached this town today, to the effect that the body of Sir Thomas J. Fitzgerald had been found lifeless in the river at an early hour this morning, close to the residence of the unfortunate gentleman, Golden Hills. There are various conflicting accounts as to his deathall, we regret to state, point to one most painful direction. However, we have not before us at present sufficient details either to deny or confirm those reports. Of this much we are assured, that Sir Thomas, who was in greatly embarrassed circumstances, and had been staying in Dublin, arrived home at half past eleven o'clock. He, kissed his wife and children and retired 'to rest.' How long he remained we cannot say, but it is believed he got up some time after two this morning, and before three went about the place. At half-past five he was found in a deep part of the river, and his chest, it is said, had still warinth in it, while foam was issuing from the mouth. We have just received a fur lines from our Oashel correspondent. They go towards corroborating the appalling statement, that the death of Sir Thomas Judkin Fitzgerald was not accidental, but the result of an act committed, we are inclined to think, while reason was temporarily unseated :- It is too true. He came home late last night, and it appears wrote from Dublin to say he would be found in a certain place in the Suir; his body was found before the lotter arrived. There were, I am told, bailiffs, in' possession, and he was greatly in debt.' The police reported the matter to the coroner, Dr. Morrissey, who was to proceed this evening to Golden Hills to hold the inquest Until the evidence is made public, the precise details can-not transpire. The intelligence so far has shocked the entire community. Sir Thomas Judkin Fitz-gerald, Bart., was born in 1820; succeeded his father, who was lost on board the Nimrod steamer, on the passage from Liverpool, to Oork, in 1860. He was married in 1845, to Emma Manusell, youngest daughter of the late Henry White, Esq., of Golden Hills, and New Ross, county Tipperary.- Clonmel Chronicle. SQ 1. SUIDIDE OF SIR THOMAS J FIEGERALD. At the inquest in this case, the jury, after a deliberation of bout balf an hour, retarned the following verdict : That the said Sir. Thomas J .: Fitzgerald, did wilfully drown himself in the River Suir, on the morning of the 27th of April, 1864, while abouring, under tem-porary insaaliy. A: correspondent of 'Sanders' says that Dr. Lyons and Mr. Beamish are about retiring from the repre-sentation of Cork, and that Morgan John O'Connell is already in the field. - Rep.

We have now had an entire week of dry weather, which has been most favourable for farm operation Grass lands, particularly, are much improved by the heat of the last few days. The country in general looks remarkably well. The wheat is most promising and the young brairds of the oat crop present a healthy appearance. Flax sowing progresses under favourable circumstances. - Down Recorder.

A brutal outrage was perpetrated last week at Moate quarter, near Annacarty, by which the lives of a farmer named Thomas Quirke and his wife are endangered. Fourteen rufflians with their faces blackened attacked his house at night, and beat the man and his wife and a servant girl in a most savage manner leaving them severely contused and insen sible. A young lad named Dwyer, a nephew of Quirke's, escaped and gave the alarm at the nearest police station, but on the arrival of the constabulary the cowardly scoundrels had decamped, and no trace of them was perceptible. Dr. Power is since in attendance on the injured parties, who are yet in a dangerous state. Eleven persons were subsequently arrested, five of whom were committed for trial at petty sessions. Land, as usual, was the cause of the outrage, the perpetrators of which, we earnestly trust will be made amenable to justice. - Tipperary Free Press.

MR. EDWIN JAMES .- The good fortune which it was reputed was about to be showered upon Mr. Edwin James, late Q O. and M.P. for Marylebone, has after all, deserted him. The matrimonial alliance which was to have restored him to something like his former social standing, and to have placed him beyond the reach of poverty, has 'gone off,' and the learned gentleman is, I am informed on good artho-rity, all but destitute in New York. A few days since an eminent Q C. at the Common Law Bar here received a letter from Mr. James, in which he stated that he found himself in the decline of life a miserable penoiless outcast, without the slightest prospect of retrieving his position or of earning a livelihood by his profession. It seems that Mr. James was elected a member for the New York Bar on representations which were subsequently proved to be false, and that on the facts connected with his case having come to the knowledge of the' leaders of the bar, it was determined to 'out him.'. This has been been done, and, as in America the profession of advocate and solicitor are combined in the same person, Mr. James finding Limself unucquainted with the practice of the local courts; is unable to 'obtain employment.' The quondam legal friend to whom he has appealed, and to whom he me kes no secret of his position, has remitted him £20, of course as a ' loan,' but in reality as a gift. - Belfast Newsletter. T too babaas

To-day (Wednesday, April 27,) the supposed Fenians are to be brought up at the police-court, and it is understood a prima facie case is to be made out for remission to the Assizes: Since the arrest of the three prischers on the charge of beeing members of the Fenian Brotherhood, upwards of 130 persons, who were suspected of a similar crime, have left the town and immediate neghborhood.—Belfast Nuis Letter. VERE FOSTER THE GOOD—God Bless Him.—This truly excellent gentleman, who has recently recover-

ed from another attack of illness, will embark in a few days'itime for America, whence he will return to

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -MAY 27, 1864.

THE TEMPEARNOE BANDS .- The decision arrived at | in the procecution againt the members of a Temas parance Dand. which marched through the streets of Deblin, is one calculated in some small degree to gratify the malignity of those pious Ohristians who only holiday. They have the triumph of knowing that by the capacity of twisting, which is so striking all characteristic of the law, an act of parliament that never contemplated even the existence of .Temperance bands, that was no more intended to interfere with popular amusement than with popular b food, has been converted into a weapon fit, for their charitable use. The victory, after all though, is but a barren one. It is legal, not moral. To the ra-ptional mind it leaves the accused more respectable than the accuser-it acquits the prisoner, while it condemns the pharisaical prosecutor. Nor are even its legal consequences so very important as might be fared. For the constructive nature of the of-fence is so plain, we can hardly imagine any magiatrate inflicting a penalty under it. The crime is one into which a man is, as it may be said, tricked. Nevertheless, it may be as well that those who compose Temperance bands should be aware of the existence of this puzzling law, and be prepared for it. Though, if necessary, we would gladly see them hold out on principle for the strict rights which they possess, as well as every other citizen, yet we would not, on the other hand, care to see them needlessly dragged into litigation, or spending their time and money, or wasting their energies upon legal quar-rels. It would be well for them, therefore, to regulate their movements in future with a knowledge of the law. They must remember that, extraordinary as it may seem in a land in which the spread of temperance ought to be looked upon as the greatest blessing that could be conferred, Teetotal Societies are regarded with suspicion and dislike by a certain class, and pursued by a hostility that has no excuse but its almost miraculous stupidity .-- Cork Examiner.

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The Sligo Independent says :- The weather during the past week has been most favorable to outdoor operations of every description, and a good deal of land has been laid. The sowing ot seed of all descriptions is now pretty generally proceeded with, and farmers for a long time were never so busy or hopeful as they are at present. The early wheat brop is progressing most satisfactorily. The quantity of oats and potatoes got in is much in excess of last year, although we have heard many complaints of an inability experienced to procure seed.

WRECK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK - The judgment of the Court of Inquiry into the wreck of this vessel was delivered to day in the following terms by Mr. Cropin, R.M. :-

The Court, in this important case, having given the greatest consideration to and carefully weighed the evidence, as well as the documents and statements on behalf of the master, James Kennedy, finds it its painful but imperative duty to give judgment that the late steamship City of New York was lost upon Daunt's Rock by the default of the master. James Kennedy, inasmuch as, having the choice of two channels, one clear and open, with three lights to direct him, the other narrow and contracted, and without sufficient marks, and only the eye to guide him at night, he preferred the latter, thereby accepting the responsibility and risk of his ship. Nor was he, in the opinion of the Court, justified in running at such a high rate of speed without having seen the buoy, he having at the time the rock between him and the buoy. A misconception, therefore, of his distance from land and his proximity to the rock resulted in the loss of his ship and the imminent peril and danger to human life. However, the Court, taking into consideration the high character of Grptain Kennedy, is not disposed to pass so severe a sentence in his case as it might otherwise have been induced to pronounce. It has allowed Captain Kennedy's hitherto successful career to have due weight in apportioning sentence, but the duty of the Court to the public makes it incumbent on it to mark its sense of the captain's conduct in running unnecessary risk where human' life and invaluable property were at state. The sentence of the Court, herefore, is, that the certificate of James Kennedy be suspended, and it is hereby suspended, for eight months from this date-namely, until the 31st December, 1864.' Mr. Justin M'Cartie, counsel for Capt. Kennedy,

said a most important piece of evidence might have been given at the inquiry, but it did not come to his knowledge until about 10 minutes after the proceedings terminated on Saturday. It was, that the captain of the Great Eastern brought her into Cork Harbor

GREAT BRITAIN. CATHOLIC CHILDREN UNDER THE POOR LAW BOARD. -Mr. Campbell has added another service to the many he has. for years rendered to the cause, of the Catholic poor in Scotland, by again putting their case before the public in a short pamphlet. Surely Mr. Campbell will not be left to struggle alone against the powerful faction, headed by the Duke of Argyll and Sir John McNeill, which has set itself up to cheat the Oatbolic poor orphans of Scotland out of their religion. Mr. Campbell's present statement of their case, is exceedingly well drawn up, as all his previous ones have been. The facts he adduces in his charge, against the administrators of the law have all been proved. Yet redress has not followed. It is hard to make a Presbyterian Scotchman take in an idea which will take either his pride or his prejudice down a peg. Since the time of his fall from the faith through the temptation of John Knox, that Scotch Lucifer, he has carried about in his bosom a hatred of Catholicism, so hot and so consuming that all the cold winds, rains, frosts, and snows which the polar regions send down upon him, cannot cool or extinguish it. But for this it had been impossible for Mr. Campbell to oppose himself, for these four or five years past, to the Scotch Poor Law authorities, as he has, with so great ability, in vain. All that he has achieved is but a partial benefit, namely, the rescue of a few children from the hands of the Scotch proselytisers. There is still no legal security against young children who have no parents to look after them, being carried away where they will never more be heard of by those who might know them to have had Catholic parents. It will be remembered that the late Marquis of Normanby presented to the House of Lords more than once, petitions on the subject. Had he not been taken away, the Scotch Catholic poor, or rather the Irish Catholic poor in Scotland, would have had a friend at Court, who would not have rested till he had obtained justice from them through legislative interference. It is to be hoped some one else will come forward to fight their battle. The religion and the right of the children of a 7th part of the population of a country cannot be a matter of small importance to all who have a place in the Legislature of the country. A cause which has a bigoted faction against it must also, one would

think, have some to defend it. Mr. Campbell, teeling, perhaps, that he has drawn largely on the kindness of his friends in Parliament, and having no great hopes that the end he aimed at is at this time to be attained, presses them to unite with him in the very humble endeavor to obtain leave for examining the register of children once a week. This, he thinks would be a check upon the system so long practised, of entering Catholic children as Protestants, and then of bringing them up despisers of the religion in

which their parents had lived and died, on the ground that they were not Catholics. No one can be a bet ter judge of the competency of such a means to effect the end Mr. Campbell proposes than Mr. Campbell himself. The thing is so reasonable that we can hardly conceive the least objection to it. It would seem to us so reasonable that we should have said there was not a Union in the Kingdom which would refuse to allow, at proper occasions, persons interested in the Catholic poor, to inspect the entries weekly made in the books of registration. Sure we are, if this permission cannot be given without an Act of Parliament, though we should have thought it came within the powers of the Poor Law Board, there are many men in the House of Commons who would be ready to propose such a Bill, if the Government will not take the matter upon themselves. We have not forgotten the contemptuous sneer of the Duke of Argyll, who undertook to be counsel for Sir John McNeill, when Mr. Campbell charged the latter with unfair dealing towards Her Majesty's Catholic subjects in Scotland :-" The Catholics were an insignificant portion of Scotland, not properly of Scotland at all." Whether they are of Scotch blood or of Irish blood, Irish Celts, or Highland Celts, now that "the land of cakes," his own land, has become their home, could have nothing to do with the question. If, as Mr. Campbell states, and we have no reason to think he overstates their number when he makes them a one-seventh of the whole, they are not less than 460,000, what town in England with a povulation of four-tenths of a million, would submit to a law which tended to destroy the religious character and principles of its laboring classes? It would go far to prove that the Catholics of Ireland (they being there the majority) cannot in justice be subjects of a Protestant Sovereign, if, as is the case in

The public mind is not reassured with regard to the prospects of peace, nor does the Government appear sufficieiently unxious to reassure it,-London Star.

Denmark has nothing to hope, and Prussia nothing to fear from the English Cabinet. We in effect say to the one, it is true you are to be robbed and murdered, but we have the proud satisfaction of feeling that mankind will agree with us in regarding your assassin with abhorrence. We tell the other he may work his will, but warn him that in course of time evil doers will come to a bad end .- Morning Herald.

In case of an attack on the Danish Islands, the Channel fleet could interfere with effect, but as long as the Germans keep to the Peninsula there seems nothing to stop them in their career of spoliation. It is in these circumstances that the Conference resumes its sitting, and that this country will make its last effort to induce the two Powers to pay respect to their engagements. That the remonstrances of our representatives will be successful we have little hope. The design of the Powers, whatever they may be, will be carried into effect, and if they tend to a European war, the curse must be light on the heads of their authors .- Times.

It is said that in Carlisle, out of a population of 30,000, not more than 4,000 attend any place of worship.

The Times and Duily News both argue that the Conference, unlikely to accomplish anything, may as well be abandoned.

The Daily News severely denounces the ill-timed courtesies which Prince Alfred was receiving at the Prussian Court and Baron Von Buet at Osborne.

The British frigate Aurora, accompanied by the steamer Black Eagle, has gone to the North Sea to watch the Austrian squadron. It is asserted that the whole of the British Channel squadron will follow if the Austrians attempt to enter the Baltic. The Morning Post, in threatening terms, tells the Gormans that the arm of Britain bars the passage to the Bultic, and her iron clads are ready to save Copenhagen and the Islands. It shows that England can act without France. Ministers in the House of Commons said Austria gave assurance that her squadron only intended to prevent the blockade of Elbee and Weser, and that the Aurora has merely goue to watch the commercial interest along a threatened coast, in accordance with a constant practice.

The Slar asserts that a minority in the cabinet favor the war policy, but any attempt to enforce that policy will split the cabinet.

THE MINISTRY .- There is a rumor - and the source from which it springs is a tolerably sure one-that Lord Palmerston intends dissolving Parliament in August ; that he will then himself resign, and most probably place Lord Clarendon in his position, but will retain the power of advising, and be what the Duke of Weilington and Lord Lansdowne were, the principal, though in the background. This is contemplated out of deference to Lady Palmerston's wish, who is most anxious the Premier should have some peace and rest. - Court Journal.

When any mischief is going forward in Europe we are pretty sure soon to hear of Joseph Mazzini. The storm bird has been screaming in the midst of revolutionary turmoil so long that his voice is one of the sounds which we always associate with the rattle of Austrian musketry and the cries of some overpower. ed populace. He would not be true to his nature if he did not appear in this hour of his country's trial to scatter venom around, to alienate the friends of Italy, to embitter her toes, to give occasion for sneers and calumny on the part of all those who hate the reigning family under whose guidance she has gained her liberty. When Garibaldi began the wild crusade which has lost him so much reputation and so much of the confidence of his friends, no one could doubt that Mazzini was at the bottom of the matter, and that his pernicious influence had been too strong for the wisest counsels of the best men in Europe It shows indeed, the existence of great powers in this Mephistopheies of democracy that he is able to mould to his purposes so many and such widely differing charracters. The impulsive soldier and the stern, dark, unwearied conspirator, the man of learning in his closet, and the unlettered peasant among the vines and the mulberry trees, the well-born youth and the rough workman have been at various times Scotland, laws cannot be made as suitable and ap- Mazzinians, believing in the resiless exile as the fuplicable to Her Majesty's Catholic subjects as to her plicable to Her Majesty's Catholic subjects as to her Presbyterian subjects. Presbyterian Scotland did not probably number more in the time of James VI. But if we must acknowledge that Joseph Mazzini is deral greenbacks for Parisian gold, and the gloomy than 400,000. Where had Scotland been; where an extraordinary man, it is with the unsympathising had the Union been, if England had legislated for admiration that one accords to all gifted evildoers. His force of character and his unwearied activity have been exerted only for the ill of his country. The last performance of Mazzini is an Address to the Italian people. More tedious and verbose than Garibaldi's address to the English, it is also far more illnatured, and certainly more dangerous. A few years ago it would probably have produced a commotion throughout the Austrian and the Roman territory, raised perhaps a brigade or two, and filled the prisons with enthusiasis and dupes. But we have now some hope that the day of Mazzinian eloquence is past. - Times, October 1862. Before the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday came on a case which in all probability may involve several lives It was the case of the four Confederates who are now in custody at Liverpool on a charge of piracy alleged to have been committed by the seizure of the Federal schooner Gerity in November last, and who, if the Court do not interfere, will be delivered over to the American authorities under the Extradition Treaty Act, to be tried in America as pirates, in accordance with a demand which has been made by Mr. Adams, the Federal Ambassador. In now applying for a writ of habeas corpus to discharge them from prison, their council Mr. E. James Q.C., contended first that the act which they committed was not piracy, and next that if it was so it was piracy jure gentium, and so did not fall within the Treaty of Extradition, which applied only where the offence was committed, in the foreign jurisdiction, and could not be tried in England; whereas it it was piracy jure gentium it could be. Mr. Justice Blackburn - Does it appear that the commander of these men had a commission from the Confederate Government?, Mr. James-No ; it does not ; but that is immaterial. It is enough that they were acting, or believed that they were acting, on behalf of the Confederate Government; and of that there is ample cvidence on the depositions. Firacy being a felony, must be an act done with the felonious intent, with the unimus furandi. But here it was obvious that it did not exist. The Court granted a conditional rule for the writ, as 18 usual where a prima fucie case is made out .- The' case of the American Government against the issue of the wilt will be argued on a future day, not at present named.

and provoked sympathy for the unhappy sufferers; | violence too indelicate to appear in print.) These while Banks works more silently, and without creating the public scandal which Butler seemed to delight in rather than to depreciate. But that his ad-

ministration of the Government of the unlucky region which has fallen under his control is quite as despotic as Butler's, will he apparent from the story his treatment of one of the wealthist and most respected citizens of New Orleans, Mr. James D. Denegre, who has had the misfortune to incur his displeasure. At the recent election of a civil Governor of Louisiana, the nomince of the Federal Government and General Banks was, of course, chosen. Though General Banks had declared that to abstain from voting would be considered a crime, only 11,000 persons took the trouble to participate in the election ; and as there is a force of 20,000 Federal soldiers in the city and neighbourhood, it may be easily understood that 11,000 votes may easily have been procured, without the participation of any of the citizens influential or otherwise. On the inauguration of the Governor so chosen, a Mr. Michael Habn, a lawyer in good practice and a native of Bremen, who emigrated to America in early life, the military authorities, anxious to give all possible cclut to the ceremony, invited every inhabitant of New Orleans whose wealth and social position were sufficient to render fashionable any celebration at which he chose to be present. Without waiting for the acceptance of these gentlemen or their families, the official papers were instructed to announce them as supporters of Governor Habn, and as baving taken part in the inauguration. Mr. Denegre, forgetful of the fact that he lived under a military despotism, and that he was suspected of the crime of sympathy with the

Southern Confederacy, wrote the following letter to the editor of L'Abeille de la Nouvelle Orleans, a journal published both in French and English :-

" New Orleans, March 6th.

Sir,-1 find my name mentioned in the public prints as having assisted in the inaugural ceremonies of yesterday. Although an invited guest I did not attend or participate therein. But I am still more surprised to had that the old veterans of 1815, J. B. Planche and Alfred Hennan, were also present-the former having been dead for more than three years, and the other having been absent since last spring .-- Yours, &c., JAMES D. DENEGRE.

Twelve days after the publication of this letter, Mr. Denegie received the following :-

Headquarters, &c., New Orleans, March 18. Sir-By orders of the Major General commanding, you are hereby required to leave this department in five days from this date.

At the expiration of that time transportation will be provided to carry you beyond the lines of the army, and within the lines controlled by the rebel Government.-Very respectfully,

JAMES BROWN, Brigadier Gen.

Mr. Denegre immediately sought Brigadier General Brown, and represented that if his presence in New Orleans were considered undesirable he would exile himself to Havannah or to Europe, and pledge himself not to return until the expiration of the war. He was informed that this could not be allowed, and that he must be forthwith transported into the Confederate lines. He then begged the grace of one additional day, in order to be better able to make ar rangements for the comfort of his wife and tamily, whom he would leave behind in the meanwhile, as they had not been commanded to accompany him. The request was refused, and at the end of the fifth day he was escorted by the military beyond the lines of the Federal army, and there left to shift for himself as best he might. Should Mr. Denegre decide take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government, he will doubtless be received with all the cordiality due to bis sufferings in the cause of the South; but in that case his house-one of the finest and most luxuriously furnished and decorated in New Orleans—and all the other property he may have left behind, will be confiscated to the use of the Federals Mrs. Denegre will be turned out of possession, and some military underling will be installed in her place to admire the pictures and statuary and drink the wines of the exile. Should Mr. Denegre desire to save his property, and refuse to take the oath, the Confederate authorities will not allow him to remain on their soil, and he will have to do. as Mr. Vallandırbam did before him, make his way to one of the Atlantic ports, and run the blockade to Nussau. From that point he may reach Europe at his leisure, happy if, having foreseen the coming

ladies were forced to defend themselves with knives against great black, greasy buck hegroes, while their friends were away in the army.

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A letter from out West from a pious individual, reads thus: 'Dear Brother: I have got one of the handsomest farms in the State, and have it nearly paid for. Orops are good and prices were never better. We have had a glorious revival of religion in our Church, and both our children. (the Lord be praised 1) are converted. Father got to be rather an encumbrance, and last week I sent him to the poor house.

TRUTH AND PIETY. - It is told of one of the shoddy contractors in our city that during church last Sunday, he joined in singing the hymn selected, beginning with, 'I love to steel an hour away.'

The choir as usual made choice of a suitable tune, which, however, had the misfortune to thrice repeat the first half of the line. The pious (?) shoddy sung loudly as was his wont, and kept time exactly through the first and second reading, but unfortunately allowed his mind to wander on the third, so as to fill out the measure with a phrase not in the book, as thus:

" I love to steal-

I love to steal-I love to steal

From Uncle Abe."

A good old Methodist brother, who was accidentally present shouled out, 'Amen, that's so.'-Cin. Enquirer.

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW ?- As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It operates like magic-giving rest and health, and is moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do rise up and bless her; especially is this the case in this ity. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are daily sold and used here. We thick Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No mother has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup. Try it, mothers-try it now.-Ladies' Visitor, New York Oity. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. May, 1864.

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A FRIEND IN NEED-Is a friend indeed 1 That's a fact. It has been said that man's best friend is money ; but we know of something better, ' Henry's Vermont Liniment, because it cures the pain that gold will fuil to do. A single bottle costs but 25 cents may save you a Doctor's Bill of twenty five dollars. Every family should have a bottle at hand in case of accidents. It will quell a raging toothache in ten minutes. There is nothing better for burns, bruises, lamenes, cholic, griping, &c., &c. Sold by all Druggists.

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C. E. May 20. 1m

OPEN YOUR EYES .- To the fact that Patent Medicines are doing more good in the country than most people are willing to admit. What a solace it is to know that, when disease makes a sudden and unforseen attack, you have a remedy at hand, a family physician in the house as it were. Such is 'N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir,' that ought to be kept always at hand to be ready in season and out of sesson, like a faithful sentinel over on the watch to ward off the attacks of an unscrupulous foe. Price only 25 cts. See adveriisement in another column.

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal O. E. May 20. 1m

AFFLICTION .- Why will you suffer the terrors and

st night through the channel inside Daunt's Roc's, and that at a time when her machinery was disabled and her steering gear bad.

Mr. Cronin .- We are only giving judgment on the evidence before us.

Mr. M'Cartie.-I now give notice that we intend to appeal. It is generally thought that an appeal to the Board of Trade in these cases is merely one from the employees to the employers, but that is the only course left open to us according to the constitution, and that course we will adopt.

With this notice the proceedings terminated .-Times Cor.

STREET PREACHING IN LIMERICE .- Mr. Guinness, who has been preaching for the last two Sundays in the Theatre Royal, Limerick, having transferred his ministrations to the street of the Irishtown, was rather roughly handled by an unappreciative audience. He was rescued with some difficulty from the hands of the bystanders, who did not appear to think that he was lawfully commissioned to instruct them, and one person was incarcerated for assaulting him -Limerick Reporter.

THE MAAM MURDER .- On Wednesday last an investigation, relative to the murder of Mrs. O'Toole, took place at Maam, before John Scully, Esq. R.M. Benjamin Jackson, Esq., County Inspector, and -M'Dermott Esq., Sub-Inspector, Fairbill, were in attendance, but, as is usual in similar cases, the public were not admitted. The inquiry was conducted by Mr. Edmund Concannon, solicitor, who appeared on behalf of Mr. Michael O'Toole,, husband of the de-ceased. The prisoner John O'Malia, was defended by Mr. Dominick E. Blake. There were only five witnesses examined, when the magistrates, at six o'clock, adjourned the further investigation of the charge against the prisoner to the 28th inst. The prisoner was remanded. A large number of witnesses have been summoned, and already very important facts, affecting the prisoner, have been clicited. - Galicay Vindicator.

TAXATION OF IRELAND. The special committee an pointed to consider the taxation of Ireland in regard both to the capabilities of the country and the provisions of the Act of Union have held their public siting. Sir Colman U'Loghlen, M.P., appeared before them and was examined at some length on the construction of the act of Union. In his opinion it has been violated by England by illegal and unjust additions to the funded debt of Ireland through loans which have of course also increased the taxation of "the country ; but in regard the legal character of the Act of Union itself, he holds that it is not a solemn treaty, whose provisions are inviolable, but a simple act of the Legislature (more solemn than other acts only because of the interests with which it deals) which it is in the power of the members of Parliament to amend, alter, or abrogate altogether

In reply to Mr. Maguire, Sir Robert Peel stated Intreply to Mr. Maguire, Sir Robert Peel stated that Government did not intend to introduce any bill to regulate the law of landlord and tenant in ireland. Mr. Maguire then gave notice that ion. Thursday he would ask whether Government consi-dered the Act of 1860-Mrl Cardwell's Act-as suffi-cient? This act, we believe, has only been put in force in single instance. A. Ostholic Professor of Cork College, Dr. O'Con-nor. is montioned as. being, most, likely to, succeed lor, is montioned as being, most, likely to succeed

Presbyterians in Scotland as she still does for Cathoucs? The Legislature will do well to think of this in time. But what will alter the position of the Duke of Argyll's 'insignificant' body of Catholics in the eyes of statesmen who have their religious necessities to weigh against the poor rate, will be the extension of the Hierarchy to the other side of the Tweed. We hear, and we rejoice to hear it, that the Catholics of Scotland, Priests and people, are considered at Rome, both from their numbers and respectability, as ripe for that sucred institution as their brethren on this side were fourteen years ago.

ANTI-CATHOLIC BIGOTAY AT OSWESTRY .- It is with egret that we publish a circumstance which, we are credibly informed, has just occurred at Oswestry, and which is by no means in accordance with the liberal principles professed, and in many cases acted upon, by Protestants. A Catholic lady residing there has received notice to quit her house, merely on the ground that she is using one of the rooms as a place of worship, and that Muss is said there. Nor is this act of bigotry confined to one particular landlord ; the good people of Oswestry have made it their own, and not one of them will let her a house, unless she will engage that Mass be not celebrated in it. Let us hope that this act of petty tyranny may be overrnled for good, and that the fact of its being made public may lead to the erection of a Catholic church in this benighted district.- Cor. Weekly Register. [It is not impossible that the landlord in question is not to blame, for many leases in Engand, Ireland, and Scotland contain stringent clauses which specially provide against any part of the premises held under them being used for purposes of Catholic worship or Catholic education.-ED. W.R]

On Thursday evening a large and influential meetng of Oatholics was held in the Corn Exchange, Preston, the Mayor in the chair, with the view of furthering the object of the establishment of a ship reformatory for young Catholic criminals in the diocese of Liverpool. The proposal was supported by both Ostholic and Protestant speakers, and a committee, was appointed to collect funds . ad take other steps to carry out the object of the meeting. The government will grant the ship, but £2,500 will be required to fit it out, and £500 a year to support it.

THE MERSEY RAMS .- Liverpool, April 29 .- Mesers Fletcher, Hull, and Stone, of Liverpool, have received a telegram stating that the commission has been executed in Egypt,' and that the commissioners will reach London on the 7th of May. The trial will, therefore, certainly take place on the 29th.

A CLERICAL ADVERTISEMENT .- The following appears in an Isle of Wight paper this week :- Mainmony - A Clergyman of the Church of England, who is also a county magistrate, and in, possession of a considerable income; wishes to meet with a lady of suitable position and education, with a view to a matrimonial ailiance. The advertiser's views being bong fide, full information will be given to any lady who:may:favor.bim with a communication, while the strictest confidence may be relied on. Address, Alma, 20, ______ street, Portman square, "Ecodon-The Conference is generally regarded as hopelers,

UNITED STATES.

YANKEE GENERALS .- The Times Special correspondent shows us what strange freaks these gentry play when clothed in a little brief authority. They verify the old saw, ' Let a beggar on horseback and he will ride to the devil' :-

Little is heard in New York of the doings of Fede ral Generals in the South . From the little that is divulged, it would appear, however, that the rule of . General Banks at New Orleans is as rigid as that of General Butler." The Louisianas are, a conquered people, and they, are made to feel it. In this respect there is no differance between Butler and Sanks. The one was a tyrant without pity, remorse, or conscience; and the other is a syrant who thinks it than this, two of the most respectable ladies in the Agents for Montreal, Devine & Bolton, Lamplough possible to be a gentleman. Perhaps New Orleans town, ladies of high social position and refined feel & Campbell, 12.4. Good Karon Karo Sir R Kane. boild austiliant has starologered till May 9th o concerning his and stood adjourned till May 9th o concerning his and steening of the world, grossly, insulted with propositions, and attempted. Son.

despotism of his native city for the life and gaiety of the French capital.

A New York paper suggests that the following questions be put to General Butler by an investigating Committee :--

1. What has become of the dog taxes?

2. What has become of the money General Butler seized from blockade-runners and all who are brought before him for trial?

3. Where is the furniture of those who left Nor folk, amounting to many thousands of dollars ?

4. Why is it that quartermasters not worth one thousand dollars when they first went to Fortress Munroe, are now living in more splendor than the wealthiest men in all New York.

5. Why were the persons keeping a hardware store at the head of Market square, Norfolk, required to give it up for military necessity? and why was it then allowed to be opened as a large grocery, with permit to sell whiskey ?

6. What becomes of the money collected from harbor fees and from the ferry ? 7. What was the crime of Butler's staff officer, sent

out of the department ?

UNPARALLELED OOTRAGES BY NEGRO SOLDIERS .- A correspondent of the Petersburg Express, in speaking of the late mid of the Yankees in the counties of Nansemond and Isle of Wight, says :- Early on the morning of the 13th, a force of negro cavalry came into town, from their camp about three miles below. The few white soldiers accompanying them stopped near Elisha Norfleer's place, about three fourths of a mile from 'own, and the negroes were turned loose upon the unarmed and defenceless old men, women and children, and nearly every house in town was entered, robbed and the inmates insuited and abused. They entered the residence of Dr. J. S. Browne, and stole his daughter's watch, and broke up and destroyed all her fancy articles on the centre table, threatening to shoot the Doctor. They next forced an entrance into the residence of Doctor Robert Murray an aged man and a cripple, and stole his bed blankets and the clothes of his wife and daughter, amounting in value to \$1,500 or more. frightening the ladies with their threats. At Mrs. Ann Browne's they stole a watch, ear-rings, cuff pins and bracelet from Mr. Pipkin. Took Dr. L. G. Holland's pocket book, containing about fifty dollars in State funds, from him, and attempted to force him to take their hated oath of allegiance, which he declined ; broke into the store of Solomon Hodges, Joseph P. Hall and James B Norfleet, robbing them of everything they wanted, amounting to thousands of dollars in the aggregate ; destroyed all the tools in Mr. Faulk's saddlery, and all the shoemaking tools in the shops of Ira Holloway, George Bartlett and Wright Pinner; also, the blacksmith tools of William Oherry. They robbed the residence of Ben-jamin Herrell, an old man of nearly eighty years. of everything he possessed that could be carried off; stole a watch from J. E. Bunnewell, and numerous other articles' from A. M. Chamiel, Geo. R. Smith, and others. Scarcely, any one escaped. And worse, than this, two of the most respectable ladies in the

chous incluent to a disordered state of the liver or digestive organs, when a certain remedy is with in your reach ?- HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS will cure you. If you will only discard your prejudice, and give this article a trial, you will never regret it. Your stomach will be strengthened and regain its original vigor, and you will be able to digest your food satisfactorily. These Bitters are for sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada. 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E.

SOMETHING THE WHOLE COMMUNITY SHOULD KNOW. -The traveler, furnished with BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, is armed against those diseases of the stomach, liver, and boweis, common to all climates. The first thing to be done, in case of a bilious attack, is to empty the bowels. BRISTOL'S SUGAR-CUATED PILLS do this rapidly, but not rudely. As they cleause, they soothe and heal. There is an emollient principle in them that prevents the irritation which thorough purgation would otherwise create. None of the sharp cutting, spasmodic pains, which accompany the action of mineral cathartics, are ever experienced during their operation. They have no drawback, either immediate or contiugent, and leave every organ they influence in a healty state. For dyspepsia, piles, liver complaint, sick headache, suppression, vertigo, colic, and heartburn, they are the one thing needful, and no other known medicine can supply their place. They retain their properties unchanged in all climates, being put in gluss viale. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL S SARSAPA. RILLA should be used in connection with the Pills,

J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Ganada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. J. Davidson, K. Camp. bell & Oo., J Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R Gray and by all prominent Druggists.

DR. H. E. HOWELL, of New York, says that the most effectual remedy to improve the tone and energy of the stomach is the Oxygenated. Bitters. For spepsis and Indigestion these Bitters ale unparalleled, as testify numerous cures.

a na swif ng i<u>n bilu</u>tare t 45.15

A CASE OF PLEURISY.

. Montreal, O.E., May 12, 1864.

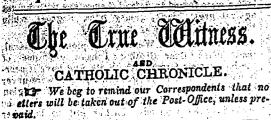
Messis. LANNAR & KENP, New York, Dear Sirs - Last Fall my, wife was attacked with Pleurisy in a severe form so that she was helplessand I felt hopeless of her recovery. By reading one of your Almanacs which was left at the bouse, she was induced try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. After taking two bottles she began to experience re-lief, and with BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS which was recommended to be taken with the Sarsaparilla, she was completely cured by the use of five bottles. I feel bound for the benefit of the public to to certify to this cure. Yours, &c.,

Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE ----- MAY 27, 1864. er and gala sea edit - foreith au and 4 mine of spaces of specified at space 17



MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 27.

NEWS OF THE WEEK -213,630.1 We have very little to report from Europe. Pending the Conference a suspension of arms betwixt Germans and Danes, has been agreed to. Previous to this there had been a smart engagement between a Danish and an Austrian flotilla, in which the former won a complete victory. The news was greeted by the House of Commons with loud cheers.

The Polish insurrection may now be looked upon as at an end. The Russians remain masters of the field, and except from God the Poles have no assistance to expect. From Rome we bave the gratifying intelligence that the Sovereign Pontiff's health is quite re-established.

The past week has led to no decisive results on the war betwixt Northerners and Southerners. Grant having failed in all his attempts to carry Lee's position by a front attack, now meditates an attack upon the latter's right. Butler's expedition has come to naught, at all events it has done nothing out of which even Northern telegram manipulators can frame a report of a victory. On the whole the advantages have been with the Confederates, who hold their ground, inflict fearful losses upon the invaders of their native land, and maintain an attitude of defiance. In the West the Federal arms have met with a series of disasters. Gold at New York has ranged from S1 to S4 during the week.

Governor Seymour of the State of New York has directed his Attorney General to lay indictments against all persons engaged in the seizure of the World and the Journal of Commerce; which journals were by a high handed exercise of military despotism, and in violation. of the Constitution of the U. States, and of the laws of the Sovereign State of New York, suppressed for reasons which our readers will find elsewhere. This action of Governor Seymour is cheering, not only because if persisted in, it promises to lead to a collision betwixt the State authorities and the despotism of Washington, but because it indicates that the remembrance of their ancient liberties is not entirely lost-even amongst the unhappy victims of Yankee tyranny.

just now amongst journalists and a certain order of politicians, and is applied by them as a term the great political questions of the day, affecting as well as in Lower Canada. To our ears the the relative positions and the future relations | term " sectional" conveys no reproach, for well of Upper and Lower Canada. The representa- we know the men by whom the phrase is used, and tive from the Lower Province is said to be why they use it. We know that it is but the "sectional," and is taunted with "sectionalism," who by his language and his votes professes institutions, and distinctive nationality at heart; who is unwilling to sacrifice the slightest of those interests, or to do aught tending to efface or emasculate that distinctive nationality; who acts as if his allegiance were due to Lower Canada; the " sectionalism" of the Lower Canadians, and whose main object is to transmit to his children unimpaired and m full vigor, that national life which he has inherited from his fathersthose laws, that language, and above all that religion, in which the people of Lower Canada live and move, and have their being. To regard every political problem that may mesent itself from a national stand point, to aim at solving it in a manner favorable to Lower Canadian interests, and Lower Canadian nationality-this is " sectionalism;" and in a word, the reproach | It interferes with his plans : it has naught in comis levelled at all those Lower Canadians who, whilst cheerfully accepting the position of subjects of Queen Victoria, and unfeignedly desirous of upholding their existing connection with it as irreconcilable with those large and liberal the British Empire, object to being passed, and in the interests of Upper Canada, though the polifical crucible, so that they may be fused or blended into one homogenous mass with their Anglo-Saxon and Protestant fellow-subjects. But should the Lower Canadian be ashamed of being " sectional ;" is there aught (in the reproach of " sectionalism" of which he should be atraid? On the contrary, if in his bosom there burn a spark of patriotic fire, if his sweet mothertongue be dear to him, if the laws, the usages cian, takes his stand upon principle: and not and above all if the religion of his forefathers be to save the world from ruin, would be sacrifice, precious to him, he should make it his boast and his glory to be "sectional;" and in every abeyance, one iota of that principle. act of his life, public or private, he should make it his aim to deserve the taunt of "sec- munity of sentiment : of course Jack-intionalism" which is hurled at him? Why should the French Canadian Catholic be ashamed of being " sectional," and intensely " sectional ?" Why should he hesitate to avow that his heart is with his own country, and not with that of strangers and aliens? that he cares a good deal for all that may in any manner affect Lower Canada ; and that -except in so far as he is a Christian, and therefore bound to love all men ner the Catholic who is faithful to his religion.

stability, of all parts of that great and manyinfinitely more, for the well-being of his native Jack-in-Office no doubt condemns the " sectionalism" of the Poles, who will not quietly yield to a process of Russification, and refuse to identify themselves with the other subjects of the Czar. But an impartial public does not endorse this verdict; neither does it withold its esteem and their native land, and the preservation of their distinctive national life - their laws, their language, and their religion. How then can that

be blaneworthy in the Catholic French Canadian, which is praiseworthy in the Catholic Pole ?

Certainly of all men, Irishmen should be the last to rerroach others with " sectionalism ;" for it is their glory and their boast that they are, and ever have been, " sectional" that they have remained Irishmen, and have not subsided into West Britons. All the great and honored statesmen of Ireland-Curran and Grattan, O'-Connell and his fellow-laborers in the cause of national and religious liberty-were "sectional" and intensely "sectional." If then to these we refuse the tribute of our respect because " sectionalism" is a vice, we must honor such men as Castlereagh, and the hireling tribe who for pensions and peerages basely bartered away the independence, and the distinctive national life of Ireland. Surely then, Irishmen, so "sectional" themselves, will not esteem French Canadians the less because the latter also are " sectional ;" because the latter occupy as towards Protestant and Anglo-Saxon Upper Canada, precisely the same relative position which they themselves occupy as towards Protestant and Anglo-Saxon cry in the mouth of the Irishman; " Lower Canada for Lower Canadians" in the mouths of the French speaking and Catholic population of Lower Canada, is a cry equally justifiable, of those who utter it.

we have no besitation in proclaiming ourselves SECTIONAL .- This is a phrase much in vogue | " sectional," and intensely " sectional ;" and we are so not in the interests of nationality alone but of religion; not for the sake of Lower Canaof reproach to those who differ from them upon da only, but for the sake of the Church in Upper and knowing it, they will of course carefully abform in which their spite against all who oppose their dishonest designs upon our ecclesiastical in- of the political discontent which obtains, and to have the interests of Lower Canada, her laws, stitutions, and thwart their mercenary projects, which threatens to clog up the wheels of the govfinds vent, or expresses itself. To the Protest- ernmental machine entirely, be unnecessary-beant Reformer, intent upon the spoliation of the cause those causes are known and patent to all Church, the humiliation of the Romish hierar- men, equally useless is the appointment of such a chy, and the triumph of Protestant Ascendency, body for such an end as that which Mr. Brown opposes insuperable obstacles: to the needy place-beggar or political adventurer who cares not a straw for nationality or religion-for country or for Church, whose sole object in life is to make his way in the world, and forward his own sordid interests, " sectionalism" in like manner is especially odious; as it implies adherence to principle, a scorn of material interests, and a belief that there are objects better worth fighting off as the greatest of evils. The task imposed for than beef and pudding, than pork and beans. mon with his aspirations after office : and therefore the place-beggar or professional politician curses it in his heart, and with his lips denounces views in which he delights. He, to get into an office, and to have the fingering of the public plunder, is ready to adopt now this now that, line of policy : to ally himself to-day with his bitterest opponents of yesterday, with men whom but a few hours ago he was vituperating and holding up to the scorn of the community, as thieves, rogues, hars and corruptionists. The " sectional" politician, on the contrary, as distinguished from the trading or professional politiwaive, or for one moment consent to hold in Of course betwixt such men there can be no com-Office whose views are large and liberal, who cannot conceive how men should be such fools as to prefer duty to advancement in public life, and a pure conscience to a Government situation, hates him who opposes him with all the bitterness country, that is to say its friends, " on the great of which his official soul is capable, and seeks to vent his spleen in ridiculous nick-names such as " sectional" and " sectionalism." In like manand a subject of Queen Victoria, and therefore who believes that of contraries both cannot be on the question zealously pressed on their attenbound to take an interest in the welfare and true, and acts up to that belief, is, by his large- tion for so many years."-Globe, May 20. This

cares not a straw about the affairs of Upper lionalism" in our Canadian politics is, in short, they are right. Lower Canada interests, the Canada or the Lower Provinces? Is it made the counterpart of what is often called "sectar- interests of the Catholic Church, have been bea subject of reproach to an Irishman, to a Pole, ianism" in religion. And just as no Catholic to an Italian, to a Hungarian, that he cares more, need feel ashamed of the latter epithet Canadians have foolishly or treacherously returnwhen applied to him by Protestants, or Kawtho- | ed to Parliament as their representatives; and land than he does for the political greatness of lics, so no Lower Canadian should feel annoyed Upper Canada will be encouraged to continue its the nation to which by force of arms, or the in- at baving the term "sectional" applied to him, trigues of diplomacy he may for the moment either by the avowed enemies of his race and happen to be attached? The Russian official or creed in Upper Canada; or by the more treacherous and therefore more dangerous enemies who | yield. If we are such fools as to give our under the pretence of liberalism and of large and enlightened views are prepared to carry out the hostile policy of Mr. George Brown and his friends the Protestant Reformers of U. Canada. Let us be "sectional," always "sectional," its sympathies from the brave Poles desperately above all things "sectional." Let our rallying believe us to be timid and compromising; and fighting against great odds for the autonomy of cry be " Lower Canada for the Lower Canadians"-and let us in like manner leave our Western fellow-subjects free to manage their own affairs as they please.

" PRINCIPIIS OBSTA."

The great question of the day, in so far as Lower Canada and the Catholic Church in British North America, are concerned, came up for discussion in the Legislative Assembly on the motion of Mr. G. Brown for a Committee to inquire into the causes of the unsatisfactory relations actually existing betwixt Upper and Lower Canada, and to devise a remedy mutually acceptable to both sections of the Province. The main motion, after several amendments thereupto had been proposed and negatived, was carried by majority of 59 to 48.

What Mr. Brown can expect from his Committee, now that after a profuse expenditure of talk he has obtained it, we are at a loss to conceive. It will meet, report, and separate, we suppose, but it is impossible to suppose that from it. any good will proceed-that it will make any discovery, or that it will in any manner accomplish the task assigned to it.

There is not a man, woman, or child, who cannot indicate the causes of the evil complained of -the unsatisfactory relations actually existing England ! " Ireland for the Irish" is a good between the two sections of the Province ; and it requires neither a conjuror nor a Parliamentary Committee to discover them. The iniquitous and impolitic Legislative Union of two Provinces, inhabited by races alien to one another in blood, equally honorable to the hearts and to the heads | in language, and in religion-a measure which was not only a crime but a blunder-is the We know not how it may be with others ; but cause of all our political discortents ; and until the cause itself be removed, he must be a shallow-pated' fool indeed, who expects that the effects shall disappear. Mr. Brown knows this well ; every member of his Committee knows it ; stain from declaring it, for it is one of those unpleasant though palpable or self-evident truths which "politicians"-(we use the word in its Yankee sense)-do not care to meddle with. And if a Committee to inquire into the causes pretends to have in view. No modification of the Legislative Union can be conceived of even. which shall prove mutually satisfactory to Upper and to Lower Canada. Any arrangement which should in any degree tend to allay the existing dissatisfaction of Upper Canada, would of course only augment the dissatisfaction of the Lower Province; for the reform which the one pronoses to attain, the other is determined to ward upon the Committee is thus an impossible one : as impossible as if it were imposed upon it to devise some means by which the pelting of frogs in the pond might be made as acceptable to the frogs as to the boys, to the pelted as to the pelters. Yet though we look on the nomination of the Committee as a humbug-though it can effect nothing, and although its proposers and supporters do not even expect it to effect anything-we look upon the vote by which it was affirmed as a great misfortune, and a great menace to the autonomy of Lower Canada, and the integrity of Catholic ecclesiastical property. That vote is a sign of weakness on the part of the Lower Canadian section of the Legislature; a symptom of a readiness to make concessions of which their enemies will avail themselves to exact more, and still more damaging concessions, from those who if they were true to themselves, their country, and to their Church, would prefer dying to a man in their last ditch to making any the slightest concession to their exacting foes. It may seem but a small thing, but still it is a concession, and this concession is a triumph to the enemies of Lower Canada and of the Church. The Globe claims it as a victory, and congratulates the progress which has been made, as indicated by the sentiments of members expressed in this debate, and the large number of Lower Canada votes at last manfully recorded in favor of action

viewed and liberal coreligionists, as well as by is the light in which our enemies look upon the tongued Empire over which Victoria rules-he Protestants, denounced as "sectarian." "Sec- result of the debate on Mr. Brown's motion-and trayed and imperilled by men whom Lower war against "the laws, the language, and the religion" of those who by their timidity and their treachery have approved themselves so ready to enemies an inch, they will not be long in taking an ell.

Herein lies the great danger to Lower Canada, her Church, and her institutions. Our enemies are bold and enterprising because they they believe us to be so because we return to Parliament, and support in power, mea notorious for their hostility to Lower Canadian interests. If the Upper Canadians delieved that we were in earnest; if they were assured that sooner than make any the slightest concession which should have the effect of giving to their section of the Province any increase of influence in the common Legislature, we would way the voice, and at every risk, insist upon the repeal pur et simple of the Legislative Union, they would very quickly moderate their tone, abate their pretensions, and desist from their insolent aggressions. The Union is necessary, is at all events highly profitable, to them; though at best it is but an evil to Lower Canada which for the sake of peace we are content still to endure, miguitous though it was in its inception, and most unjust as towards our section of the Province; and therefore the only system of tactics which carries with it the faintest hopes of success is that which we indicate, and which is expressed in the formula .---Equality of Representation or Repeal of the Union."

We publish below the division list on Mr. Brown's motion, showing by whom it was supported, and by whom it was opposed ; whom we should look upon as our friends, and whom we should treat as foes :----

YEAS .- Messrs Ault, Bell [North Lanark], Biggar, Bowman, Bown, Brown, Buchanan, Burwell, Carling Cartwright, Chambers, Cockburn, Cowan, Currier, Dickson, Dunkin, Dunsford, Ferguson [South Simcoe], Howland, Jackson, Jones, [South Leeds], Mac-donald [Glengarry], Macdonald [Toronto west], Mac-donald [Cornwall], McFarlane, Mackenzie [Lamb-ton], Mackenzie [North Oxford], McConkey, McDougall, McGee, McGiverin, McIntyre, McKellar, Morris, lowat, Mubro, Not.nar, O'Halloran, Parker, Pope Poulia, Ross [Prince Edward], Rymsl. Scatcherd, Scoble, Smith [Toronto East], Smith [East Durham], Somerville, Stirton, Street, Thompson, Wallbridge, [North Hastings], Walsh, Webb, Wells, White, Wil-son, Wright [Ottawa County], Wright [East York].

NAYS. - Messrs, Archambault, Beaubien, Bellerose, Blanchet, Bourassa, Brousseau, Caron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chapais, Cornellier, Coupal, Daoust, De Boucherville, Denis, A. A. Dorion, J. B. E. Dorion, Duckett, Dufresne (Iberville), Dutresne (Montcalm) Evanturel, Ferguson (Frontenac), Fortier, Gagnon, Galt, Gaudet, Geoffrion, Harwood, Higginson, Holton, Houde, Huot, Joly, Laframboise, Lajoie, Lange-vin, Attorney General Macdonald, Paguet, Perrault, Pinsonneault, Raymond, Robitaille, Ross (Cham-

the books are by them eagerly sought after, as affording excellent materials for the soles of their slippers, the contents are indignantly or rather contemptuously scouted as unworthy of the at tention of any intelligent or educated person .---Amongst heathen of a lower class, the effects of these "mongrel" translations are more injurious. still more prejudicial to the cause of religion and morality; for from them the readers form the most degrading notions of the Christian God, and deduce the most execrable system of ethics. Of all books the Bible is by far the most difficult to translate, even into the language of a people highly advanced in material civilisation and secular learning. It requires the most full and familiar acquaintance with all the idiomatic expressions, all the literature, all the thoughts, habits and feelings of these into whose tongue it is translated; and in the case of savage nations. such as the New Zealanders, no words are to be tound in the native vocabulary in which the language of the Bible can be rendered .---Not having in his rude state, the ideas which these truths imply, the savage has of course no words to represent them. Our readers may therefore easily imagine what ridiculous or rather blasphemous balderdash is a New Zealand Bible, translated into the "mongrel language invented by the Missionaries ;" and how pernicious must be the effect of the circulation of such wretched trash amongst the poor ignorant people amongst whom these Protestant Missionaries labor-not in vain indeed, in so far as they themselves, and the good things of this world are concerned.

EVANGELICAL LOYALTY .--- In a late issue of the Montreal Witness we find the following lines of " original poetry" strongly suggestive of our contemporary's loyalty. They form part of an address apparently, to the Yankee flag :---

" I love the flag, because it flings Defiance in the face of kings."

Why then in the name of common sense does not the writer betake himself to Yankee-land. and place himself under its flag? Why does he remain here in Canada, claiming the protection of a monarchical form of government, which he hates, and would fain see subverted ? A Yankee at heart, he has no right to the privileges of a British subject.

The reasons assigned in the Witness for the writer's love of the Yankee flag, are of the true revolutionary and Jacobin stamp; they are worthy of that party who in the last century raised bloody bands to heaven, and with impure lips invoked the speedy inauguration of their revolutionary millennium, by the strangling of the last king with the bowels of the last priest. The political antipathies of the Witness are in strict keeping with his religious antipathies and his hatred of priests.

We are happy to say, however, that his aversion to kings is not participated in by all his coreligionists; and that the latter love, neither the flag which the Witness loves, nor the principles which that flag represents. Dearer to them is the glorious and long victorious battle flag of the gallant Confederates. They love that flag because it is the standard of freedom and of State Rights : and-

plain). Simpson, Sylvain, Thibaudeau, Tasse, Tur cotte-48.

CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT MISSIONS .-From the most unexpected quarters we receive testimony as to the comparative efficacy of Catholicity and Protestantism in the conversion and civilisation of the heathen. The following we clip from a correspondent of the London Times, Mr. M. J. Briggs, who is describing (April 28, 1864) the actual state of affairs in New Zepland, and speculating on the probable results of the efforts now being made to educate, civilize, and Christianise the aboriginal races .----Speaking of the Protestant missionaries, and of their labors in translating the Bible into the native tongue, this Protestant and therefore unexceptionable witness deposes as follows :---

"Much money has been foolishly wasted in reducing the Maori to a written language, or rather to a mongrel language invented by the Missionaries. The Old Testament is their favorite, and almost their sole study.'

Immediately after this confession of the waste of money by the Protestant Missions, our witness alludes to the labors of the Catholic Missionaries and the Sisters who have accompanied them to New Zealand :---

"So far as I know, the acquisition of English has carcely been attempted except by by Roman Catholic teachers, who, being able to command the services of devoted women, have in an institution at Wellington done more than any others to cleanse and civilise young native girls."

The writer of the above has been resident in New Zealand for twelve years, and knows therefore what he is writing about. His allusions to the "mongi el language" or gibberish into which Protestant Missionaries, and the persons employed by the Bible Society, translate the Holy Scriptures will provoke a smile from those who are conversant with the subject, and have seen or heard repeated the blasphemous nonsense into which your Protestant evangelisers "do" the Word of God. And yet the subject is too painful for laughter, for nothing has more tended, to bring Christianity into disrepute, or rather ridicule, amongst the heathen than those ridiculous doubtless, for some purpose which does not yet ap translations of the Bible which Protestant Mis- pear fully, but probably to go uncontradicted by the translations of the Bible which Protestant Missionaries circulate as the "Word of God in the morning. It will not surprise our readers after this, native dialects." The Chinese, and other polished peoples of the East, receive them with surprise and merriment; and though the bindings of

"They love that flag because it burls Defiance in the teeth of churls.'

In so far as poetry is concerned, we contend that the above stanza is at least as good as anything in the Witness, whilst in point of sentiment it is immeasurably superior.

RIGHTEOUS INDIGNATION WASTED .- In the early part of last week, the New York World published a document professing to be a Proclamation from Abe Lincoln, in which the failure of the campaign against the Confederate States was admitted, a day of prayer and humiliation was appointed, and another call for 400,000 men was announced. This document was subsequently denounced by Mr. Seward, as a forgery, though some thought that it was genuine, and was suppressed by the Washington authorities for fear of the impression its appearance would make on the country. At all events it was denied by Mr. Seward ; and by way of vindicating the national liberties, and upholding the freedom of the press, the printing office of N. Y. World was, without form of trial taken possession of by a gang of soldiers, and the publication of the peccant journal prohibited. Hereupon the Witness broke out in the following strain of righteous but most unnecessary indignation :---

THE "WORLD'S" FORGERY .- Firmly as we believe in the doctrine of human depravity, we could not believe yesterday morning that the World's an-nouncement of a proclamation or message by President Lincoln, was a hoax. It gave part of the exact words of the alleged message; and the President's signature, and the certainty that it would, if a forgery, be detected in an hour or two, made us think that no paper, with any character whatever, could faoricate a bogus proclamation. At the same time, the source from which the information exclusively came, was very suspicious; being bitterly ini mical to the Government; and the news itself was very unlikely. It was explained in the after part of the day, that the whole was a vile and audacious fabrication, steamer sailing for Burope at 10 o'clock yesterday to hear that the World has been suppressed by military anthority, and some other papers of the same treacherous and seditious kind.

Our innocent and credulous contemporary has

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reveal way the out relations -84. S. of course never heard of the " Mallory Forgerics" - the work, probably of Mr. Seward and the Washington officials-but of which, whether their work or not, they availed themselves in their diplomatic intercourse with England; for of course, had he heard of, these " Mallory Forgeries," and of the good use which the Yankee Government, knowing them to be forgeries, made of those documents, he would not to-day stand so aghast as he does at the "depravity" of the New York World. Perhaps he has in this, as in so many other cases, two codes of ethics, by which his course of action in any given case is determined. It is, according to one of these codes, perfectly right and proper that Yankee Secretaries of State should knowingly avail themselves of forged documents in their diplomatic intercourse with Great Britain; it is perfectly allowable to staunch Yankee, Puritan, and Abolition journals to publish day by dey, lying accounts of victories over Confederates, and to suppress or mutilate the truth for the benefit of their party in the State ; but for a journal, opposed to the wicked aggressive war which the Northerners are waging against their Southern neighbors to pursue a similar line of policy, to give circulation to a false report, and to publish "a hoax" in its columns, is an offence so rank as to call to heaven for vengeance, and so far surpasses the ordinary limits of " human depravity" as to be

almost incredible. Has then the editor of the Witness never heard, never in his long and strangely chequered career met with cases of evangelical men, godly men, men of much sweetness, and breathing forth quite an odor of sanctity-who have done more, ave far more, than that which is attributed to the N. Y. World ? Who have published lies and slanders which under the terror of the lash they have been compelled publicly and ignomini ously to retract? Who have accused gentlemen of unblemished character of deliberate and wholesale murder ? and who - melancholy instances themselves of the " depravity of human nature"-have been forced to eat their own nauseous words, and to do public penance for their sins against truth and charity ? Be merciful to the N. Y. World good Muster Witness, we pray you ; remember that the walls of your own house are, as it were, of glass, and that it becomes not you of all men to throw stones .---Why ! we will undertake to find in one week's issue of the Witness, lies tenfold more in number, and a hundred fold more atrocious in malignity, than are to be found in all the political journals of the Province during twelve months. If our contemporary will but give himself the pains to look over a few fyles of his own paper, he will find therein the strongest arguments in favor of human depravity; and he will have no need to search for examples of "originalism" and its consequences, either in the columns of the

N. Y. World, or in the conduct of the friends of the Southern Confederates.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF A NEW CHURCH .--- On Sunday last at 4.30 p.m. took place the interesting ceremony of laying and blessing the first stone of the new church about to be erected by the Reverend Fathers Jesuit of this city. His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal presided, and gave the benediction. The sermon was preached by the Reverend M. Larocque of St. John's and was listened to with deep attention by a large and devout audience.

ORDINATIONS .- On Saturday last, 21st instant the following Orders were conferred by His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal,

Priesthood-Rev. J. Routhier and Rev. F. X. Sanriol of Montreal, and Rev. P. A. Ludden of Albany.

Diaconate-Rev. P. Berard of Montreal, Rev. U. J. Hussey, Rev. J. H. McGean, Rev. G. A. Healy, Rev. P. W. Tandy of New York, and Rev. T. E. Barry, of Portland.

Sub-Diaconate-Rev. J. Thierren of Montreal, Rev. P. J. Carrol of Burlington, Rev. T. J. Dowling of Hamilton, Rev. F. X. Jeanotte of St. Hyacinthe, Rev. K. A. Campbell of thrown away? Toronto, L. Geoffron of Montreal.

Minor Orders-P. Belanger, M. Laporte of Montreal, J. Harrigan of Albany, H. L. Robinson, H. Smythe of Boston, J. J. Schmitz of Hamilton, D. L. Laurie of Ottawa, A. Desnoyers of St. Hyacinthe, F. M. Spiritt of Toronto.

The following at the same time received the Tonsure :---

C. P. Beaubien, J. Boissonneau, L. A. Charbonneau, F. X. Kavanagh, U. Poitras, D. Riopel, A. S. Robillard of Montreal, J. E. Duffy, F. J. Lynch of Albany, T. L. M'Gionis, R. Patterson, R. J. Quinlan of Boston, T. Barry of Chatham, N.B., W. J. O'Donohoe of Halifax, N.S., T.Kane, M.Thierry of Hartford, J.V.Mc-Laughlan of Sandwich, C.W., Owen Gallagher of Pittsburgh, A. J. A. Archambault, C. E. Archambault, F. Audet, H. Balthazard, F. Codere of St. Hyacinthe, B. M'Keany, F. O'Neill of St. John's, N.B., F. Hayden, T. Morris, M. O'Reilly of Toronto, J. Brogan of New York, E. M. A. de Parceveau of Burlington; J. Sirois of Quebec, and J. Chartier of St. Hyacinthe.

BEAUTIES OF ENGLISH POOR LAWS. - In its European News we find in the Montreal Herald of the 21st inst., some facts as to the working of the Poor Laws in England, which we cite as illustrative of the practical effects of that system, and of the consequences of exchanging the maxims of political economy for those of Christian charity :--

"Mr. Farnall, so well known as the representative of the Poor Law Board in Lancashire during the cotton famine, is now investigating the management of the union in Bethnal Green. The evidence is extraordinary. To save money the guardians employ a pauper porter and pauper nurses, and would employ a pauper master and doctor if they dured. The porter said that he was not permitted to allow any applicants to sit down in the lobby, and a dying woman was kept standing, because, though there was a bench, it was against the rules for paupers to sit on it. The master, also, was in the habit of refusing cases of urgent necessity until a formal order was received, a proceeding for which, he was sharply rebuked by the Commissioner. The evidence, in fact, indicates that the guardians consider the poor as foes, whose death is, on the whole, a benefit to the community. A case is reported this week at Green-wich in which a woman was found dead in the street from hunger alone, there being no disease, but 'not a particle of fat on her body ;' and not a week passes without some case of death from hunger in Loadon The simple cause of this atrocious state of affairs is the conduct of the workhouse officials, who are so brutal and insolent that the starving die quietly rather than enter the 'house.'

SECONDARY PUNISHMENT. - Now that the system of transportation is at an end through the wise determination of the inhabitants of our Australasian Colonies, not to receive any longer the feloary" of the Old World upon their shores, British statesmen, and British philanthropists are sadly at their wits' ends to discover what to do with their criminals. The plan of shutting them up for long periods, and cramming them with victuals and tracts has been tried, and has signally failed. The moral reformation of the criminal classes by any appliance known to Protestantism is now admitted to be impossible ; and the London Trmes, in an article on Prison Discipline, and reviewing the Report of last year's Select Committee of the House of Lords on the subject, makes the following admission :--

"It is in vain to give instruction of any kind to the lowest class of criminals."

The same journal also reproduces the subjoined extracts from the proceedings of the Committee :--

"The President of the Committee puts the followiud questions to Major Fulford :--

4, 1,613. Are you of opinion that there are certain classes of offenders upon whom the whole machinery of moral reformation, as it is termed, is practically "Answer.-Yes, certainly.

"1,614. Are you of opinion that moral instruction

has any weight with the receivers of stolen goods ? " Answer .- None whatever. "1,615. Do you believe that it has any influence

on trained and habitual thieves? "Answer.--No.

"1.616. Are you of opinion that it has any influence on those who are reconvicted more than twice?

"Answer .-- No."

And he throws in another class-viz., the coiners and passers of bad money."

Perhaps, in process of time, and as the stern ogic of facts forces itself upon the somewhat stolid intelligence of our modern philanthropists, the latter will admit that in their mode of dealing with criminals of a certain type; to whom "it is in vain to give any kind of instruction," and "upon whom the whole machinery of moral | ed in making his escape and made his way to Canareformation is thrown away," our ancestors were neither the fools nor the brutes which their children generally esteem them to have been.-Fear, and the dread of bodily pain may serve to withold from crime even those whom it is in vain to teach, upon whom "moral instruction has no effect whatever ;" and these considerations should induce us to pause, and consider whether in our modern attempts to banish the gibbet and the whipping-post, we have not rashly destroyed, or bis personal bravery he rose from the ranks to the much impaired the credit of, two most excellent post of captuin, and but for the crime be committed, institutions, and invaluable guardians of our lives and of our properties.

REMOVAL OF THE 47TH REGIMENT .- Positive or ders, to take effect at the close of the present month, have been received for the removal of the 47th Regiment, now in this garrison, to London, C.W. They will proceed to Hamilton by steamer, and march from thence to London, camping out at night until the distance is completed .- Kingston News, 17th.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS .- A correspondent in the country writes to us to say :- ' The extraordinary amount of rain which has fallen during April and the first balt of May had prevented farmers from getting in their crops this Spring very extensively. We understand that but little Spring Wheat has yet been sown, and that planting has not commenced. except in a few favored localities. Western Canada is as backward on this account as in the case with this section, and we hear that farmers are getting solicitous about next harvest. The season for the growing of crops will be unusually short this year, and farmers will find it necessary to use all the means within their reach to ensure them the maturity of the crops in time to escape the frosts of next Autumn. It is to be hoped that by under-draining of the lands, and by the use of the approved phos-phates and other manures bountiful barvests may yet be realised .- Guzette

A FEDERAL CAPTAIN ARRESTED IN TORONTO FOR MURDER.-Between five and six months ago a person of good address and gentlemanly appearance came to this city from the Western States, and, after stopping at a hotel for a few days, took lodgings at a re-spectable boarding-house in the West End. He gave his name as Captain Maurice Connor, of the Federal army, and stated as a reason for his coming to this country that his constitution had been injured by service in Tennessee, and that he had been recom-mended to try the air of Canada. By his urbane manner and gentlemanly deportment, he soon made for himself many acquaintances of a highly respectable character, becoming so intimate with some as to be on visiting terms. He had in his possession an abundance of 'greenbacks,' and was anything but niggardly in spending them, and was generally considered by all who knew him as a 'jolly good fellow.' He was here but a few weeks when his sickly look vanished, and he became a strong, healthy, robust-looking man ; still he did not return to his regiment in the field. Many of his acquaintances considered this rather singular, and questioned him as to when he intended returning, but to each he returned an evasive answer, which, together with some peculiarities in his manner, led some of them to suppose that he was either an impostor or a refugee from justice. Many of his newly-made friends in conseluence dropped off, though most of them remained intimate with him until his departure. He appeared to wish to avoid all intercourse with persons from the States, especially army officers, and seldom went into public places after dark, though during the day he might often be seen promenading the streets armin-arm with a friend, and occasionally in the company of ladics. His correspondence was also very voluminous, and, as it afterwards turned out, of a very peculiar character. Matters went on this way for about five months, when the captain announced to his friends that he had received orders to report himself at headquarters as soon as possible, and that he must leave Toronto at once. Accordingly, one day last week, he packed up his traps and left, being escorted to the Union station by a number of his friends and admirers. He bade them a triendly good bye and departed in a train for the West-' regretted,' as the saying is. 'by all who had the pleasure of knowing him.' The next we hear of the gallant captain, is that he went to Chicago, and had not been in that city two hours before he was in the hands of the police on a charge of mutder. It appears that his story regarding his position in the Fe deral army was quite true, and that while stationed in Tennessee last fall, he without the slightest. provocation, shot a brother officer through the heart, killing him instantly. He was arrested, but succeedda, where he remained till he thought, no doubt, the affair was almost forgotten, in the excitement of greater and more bloody deeds. Not so, however, for so beinous was his crime considered, that a reward of one thousand dollars was offered for his arrest, and all the time he was in Toronto, there was a watch upon his movements, and the numerous letters he was constantly receiving were decoys to attempt to lend him to the States again. Thus it was that he was so soon arrested on his arrival there. His proper name is Captain J Morris, and through he might ere now have filled a much higher position. He was closely guarded in Chicago, to prevent a second escape, and when last heard from he was about being removed to the scene of his crime. Those who

knew him during his residence here will be astonished, and grieved to hear that he was such a character, as his appearance and manners were anything but those of a man capable of committing such a cold-blooded deed as he is charged with .- Toronto Globe. SEPARATE SCHOOLS .- We understand that the

Ubairman of the Board of Separate Schools has succeeded in obtaining the consent of the Rev. Director of the Christian Brothers in Montreal, to send seven Brothers to thiz city, to take charge of the Separate Schools, at the begining of the ensuing year If the necessary preliminary arrangements could be made sooner, the services of the Brothers might be obtained at an earlier date. As it is, we believe it will be difficult to have the necessary pre-parations made before the end of the year. - Ottawa Tribune.

SUDDEN DEATH .- We regret to say that yesterday morning Mr. John George Bowes, formerly Mayor and M.P.P. for Toronto, died suddenly from appo-plexy. He had been suffering from bronchitis, but was considered in no danger, and was out the day before. The fit took him in bed, and he expired be-fore medical sid could be procured. NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned as Wholesale and Retail Grocest, Wine and Spirit Merchants, under the Style Firm of SHANNON & BROTHER, has been. Die solved by mutual consent. All debts due to, or by the late Firm will be per-

tled by NEIL SHANNON, 128 Commissioner Street: NEIL SHANNON,

ALEXANDER SHANNOR.

5

Referring to the above, the Subscriber will. crmarnue the Business of the late Firm, under the name and style of NEIL SHANNON, as Wholesale and Refer. GROCER, WINE and SPIRIT Merchant, at the OLD STAND,

128 Commissioner Street;

and begs to inform his Customers and the parties generally that as he has had upwards of Twenty years' experience in the Business, he is prepared ac supply those who may favor him with their orders with the best Goods that can be obtained in that markets, and at the lowest prices.

Returning his sincere thanks for the long pairseage with which he has been favored, the Subscriber hopes that for the future by strict attention to lessiness to merit a continuance.

NEIL SHANNOR. Montreal, May 25, 1864.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIE KINGSTON, C.W.,

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Bar E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the mass agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is more completely organized. Able Teachers have been pape vided for the various departments. The object as. the Institution is to impart a good and solid eduamtion in the fullest sense of the word. The banking morals, and manners of the pupils will be an chieve of constant attention. The Course of instructions wi include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be givon to the French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be OWNER to the Pupils.

TERMST

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

Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st Sertember, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate on the late PATRIOK COX, in his lifetime of Her Mer-jesty's Customs here, will fyle the same immediately in the office of O. J. DEVLIN, Notary ; and all par-sons indebted to the said Estate, will make immudiate payment to Mas COX.

JOHN GILLIES, CHRISTOPHER EGAN, Executora

Montreal, 18th May, 1864.

WANTED.

A PERSON, holding an Elementary School Diploms: from the Catholic Board of Examiners of Quaster wishes to obtain a Situation as Tutor or Schoolmanter. Can furnish good references, if required... Address, A. B. C., *True Wilness Office*, Montrust. April 28, 1864.

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

FRESH FLOWER and GARDEN SEEDS just me ceived at the

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 268 Notre Dame Storf:

CAMPHOR.

1000 lbs. finest ENGLISH CAMPHOR, for SAEM2

at the GLASGOW DRUG HALL.

From the explanations given by the N.Y. World it would appear that it was imposed on, and was guiltless of any intention to deceive .--A document purporting to contain the telegraphic report of a message from the President of the Northern States was left at the offices of all the New York journals. In perfect good faith the World published it; and subsequently hearing that its genuineness was contested, it immediately informed its readers of the fact, and offered a reward for the discovery of the author of the trick. The Government, however, glad of an excuse for suppressing an independent paper which too. faithfully exposes the wickedness and the imbecility of its policy, immediately took possession of the printing office of the World, and without form of trial prohibited its publication. It is as if during the Sepoy Mutiny in India, the British Government had marched a body of troops into the printing office of the London Standard or the Saturday Review, confiscated the types and press, and had sent the editor to the Tower for having published in his columns a faise report from Calcutta.

And the cream of the joke is that these acts of military despotism, these violations of law and justice are loudly applauded by men who call themselves the friends of liberty and the champions of freedom. With more than forty parson power of hypocrisy they criticise the monarchical Governments of Europe, whilst they themselves are alternately the agents and the victums of a despotism more brutal and more degrading than any with which the records of Asiatic despotism make us acquainted. A people who can tamely submit to such high handed acts, are evidently unfit for liberty, unworthy of freedom ; a melancholy instance, not, so much of " human depravity," as of the degrading tenden-cies of democratic institutions.

It is a remarkable fact that M. Renar, author of the Life of Jesus, was, before he became a Protestant, a student at the Seminary of Saint Sulpice at Paris; whilst his most formidable and eloquent opponent, the Rev. P. Gratry of the Oratory, was a student of the Polytechnic. It is said that M. Renan is preparing a new work nation, was admitted a member of the bar for on the "Apostolic Age," conceived in the same anti-Catholics or Protesting spirit as his Life of ronto. Out of forty competitors, he stood se-Jesus, and designed as a continuation of that now cond on the examiner's list, having made 262 Maloney, \$2; Otonabee, Thos. Back, \$2; California notorious publication.

A GIANT CONVERTED. - The Montreal Watness in a review of the British and Foreign Bible Society mentions a case of conversion which has excited great interest in the evangelical world, and which has occurred to "a giant who was exhibiting himself at a fair." On account of his extra size we suppose that this will be esteemed equivalent to the conversion of any two men of ordinary stature.

We read also in the same article an account how a circus rider has embraced the Gospel—and given up his wandering mode of life in consequence of change of views caused by reading the Bible. Upon the latter's conversion we are not disposed to lay much stress, for these circus riders and buffoons are generally what are called " hard cases," and give a great deal of trouble to their spiritual pastors and masters-as witness the foling story which we find in the columns of our American exchanges.

A circus rider, a profane person much given to light talk and idle quips and quirks, was taken seriously ill. A "man of God" called upon him in the hopes of making an impression, and commenced the process by propounding to the sick man the query "Do you know who died to sare sinners ?" The nearly lifeless circus man starting up indignant at what he deemed the ill-timed levity of his reverend visitor, exclaimed, "This is a deuced pretty time to come asking a fellow con-undrums." The "man of God" skedaddled in disgust at the hardness of heart, and spiritual darkness of his penitent.

POCKET COMPANION. - Montreal Fire Alarm Telegraph.-A very neat and useful little brochure giving short and important directions how to act in case of fire.

LEGAI. INTELLIGENCE .- Mr. C. F. Fraser, Brockville, after a severe and searching exami-Upper Canada, during the present, term, in Topoints-the maximum number being 300.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

River Beaudette, L J M'Laughlin, \$3; Ottawa, J J Duffy, \$2; Downeyville, W Herhealy, \$2; Smith, Falls, M Wall, \$1; St Gregoire, Rev J Hurper, \$2; Potose, Wis, Rev D V M'Gincity, \$2 ; Sherbrooke, Potose, Wis, Rev D V M'Gincity, \$2: Sherbrooke, H Mulvena, \$2; St Louis de Gonzague, Rev J Seguin, \$4; Mirrickville, J Breeslan, \$2; Sheen, W Darcy, \$2,50; Smithville, T McKeough, \$1; Windsor, M Beeman, \$2: Odessa, J McConnell, \$2; Quebec, T D Tims, \$2; Malbaie, P Jones, \$1,25; Sherrington, J Hughes, \$2; Russelltown, E Costello, \$2; St Syl-vester, P Scallon, \$1,25; St Hermaise, Rev J Deg-uoy, \$3,50; Welland, D McKenly, \$1; Prescott, B Kane, \$2; Havana, H Murphy, \$2; L'Assomption, P Flannean, \$1: Portsmouth, A Gran', \$1: Morria-Kane, \$2; Havana, H Murphy, \$2; L'Assomption, P
Flanagan, \$1; Portsmouth, A Gran', \$1; Morrisburgh, A M'Donell, \$5; Kars, J O'Connor, \$2;
French Village, M Ling, \$2; Ottawa, L Whelan, \$2: Ingersoll, J Brady, \$4; Berthier, J Morin, \$2;
Zpiphany, W Lynch, \$4; Kars, M Sweeny, \$1;
Clontarf, J P French, \$2; Dundee, F M'Rae, \$2; D
J M'Rae, \$2; Berthier en Haut, H Desrosiers, \$2;
Foursuita Part I Sasceville, \$3: Dathousia Mille, W Ecureuils, Rev J Sasseville, \$3; Dalbousie Mills, W Chisholm, \$2; do., W Bathurst, \$4; Cranbourne, P Cassidy, \$1; L'Assomption, H McMullin, \$4; Des-chambault, Rev Mr Poire, \$14 50; Amhertsburg, M Bailey, \$2.

J Bailey, \$2. Per P Parcell, Kingston-P Sewell, \$1; P Smith, \$2; Miss Doran, \$2; J Campbell, \$2,50; C M'Neil, \$3; T Doherty, \$2,50; R Howard, \$2; T Lovitt, \$6: Rev Mr Fitzsinmons, \$2; P Quigley, \$1; D A E M'Donald, \$2,50; M Hinch, \$2,60; J Wafer, \$4; Portsmouth, P Orimmins, \$2,50; C McManus, \$2; Wolfe Island, T Gilligen, \$1; J Hawkins, \$2,50, Westbtook, W M'Cormick, \$1. Per F Brady, Haldimand-Self \$2; T McManus, \$2.

S2.
Per J J Murphy, Ottawa-P O'Meara, \$2,50; M E
Obambers, \$2,50; O Sparrow, \$2,50; T Hanley,
\$4,50; R W Scott, \$2,50; B Dunning, \$2,50; J
Bowes, \$2,90; J Murphy, \$3; N McOaw. \$2,50; A
Tremblay, \$5; T Morrow, \$2,50: A Duft, \$5; Nepean,
R Howley, \$2; Hull, P Davey, \$5,50; Huntley, Rev E Vaughaa, \$2.

Per P Lynch, Belleville-M McMahon; \$5; Thur-low, D Keith, \$4; N Drummeny, \$1. Per Alx McDougall, Alexandria-Self, \$3; Read-

ing Association, \$2. Per P Doyle, Hawkesbury Mills-E Ryan, \$1. Per Rev J J Chisholm, Alexandris-D Kennedy,

Per F Feeny, Brantford -M Donohoe, \$1 ; J Donohoe, \$1. Per J Carroll, Rawdon-J Daley, \$2; W Rowan,

\$2; P Mason, \$2. Per P McCabe, Port Hope-J Hurley, \$2; Rev Mr

Madden, \$2: J B Henoby; \$2. Per J Kennedy, Lindsay-J Kelly, \$4, Per P Leonard, Elginfield-Self, \$1; J Whelan,

\$1,50.

Per A. D. McDonald, St. Raphaels-D. P. Mc-Donald, \$1. Per E. McCormack, Peterboro J. Caréw, \$2; R.

J. Oavanagh, \$2.

fore medical aid could be procured.

MR. BROWN'S DOUCEUR .- Mr. Macdougall, in makog explanations in the House with regard to his mining speculations, referred to the charge mrde against Mr. Brown of having received a lot of land from the late Government. He declared he knew nothing of the transaction, but called upon Mr. Brown himself, who was then in the House, to speak as to the allegations made against him. Mr. Brown, bowever, was silent. Neither he nor his pa per will say a word about a charge so serious in its swer. Shall we have it, Mr. Brown? Eh?-Leader.

Married,

At St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Gauthier, Mr. Patrick M'Onrthy, blacksmith, to Miss Mary Pidgeon, only daughter of Mr. Patrick Pidgeon, both of that city.

Died,

In this city, on the 19th instant, Honora, young-est daughter of Mr. William Fenton, aged 3 years and 7 months.

In this city, on the 23rd instant, Daniel Joseph, aged 8 years and 4 months, son of Mr. Daniel Rooney.



A. & D. SHANNON.

Wine and Spirit Merchants,

38 AND 40 M'GILL STREET,

MONTREAL,

HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Muatards, Provisions, Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other, Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Ja-msica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c.

LF Country Merchants and Farmers would do

on Liberal Terms. . with the January of a sublest

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, and a

GROCERS,

o'cloca. By Order, F. M. CASSIDY, Rec. Secretary.

instant, at EIGHT o'clock.

HORSFORD'S

AMERICAN YEAST POWDER.

THE Genuine Article may be had at the following, places :- Messrs. M'Gibbon's, English's, Dufreene in. M'Garity's, M'Lcod's, M'Laren's, Perry's, Blacklock's Benallack's, Douglas', Wellington Street, Mullin . Healy's, Flynn's, Bonaventure Building.

Finest KEROSENE OIL, 3s 6d per gallon. "COAL OIL, 2s and 2s 6d do. JA HARTE, Druggias. Montreal, April 21.

JUST RECEIVED. A FURTHER SUPPLY OF REED'S DOMESTIC DYES. IN PACKETS, 9d. EACH. With full directions for use on each packet. -ALBO,-A large Supply of FEEDING BOTTLES, IMPAR-RUBBER TEATS, & VIOLET FOWDER boxes. Physicians' Prescriptions accurately components ed, under the immediate superintendence of the Proprietor, with the purest Druge and Chemicaly and at moderate charges. HENRY R. GRAX. Dispensing and Family Chasmins. 94 St. Lawrence Main. Street. (ESTABLISHED 1859) Montreal, May 12. EZro IT IS NOW UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWL LEDGED that Wanzer's Combination Sewing to make arrangements for the Celebration for the Machine, combining the best qualities of 23 Feast of Corpus Christi, will be held in the Sr. Wheeler & Wilson and Singer, is the best in there world for general family use, and Dressmakings. PATRICK'S HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, 27th purposes. JAMES MORISON &. CO. WANZER'S SEWING MACHINES Loss taken First Prizes at the present Great Provincial Exhibition. WANZER & CO'S MANUFACTURING MAOHINE (Singer's principle) has been award ed the First Prize at the present Exhibition.

> WANZER & CO'S SEWING MACHINES can be had only from the Agents, JAMES MORISON & CO-288 Notre Dame Street

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT: Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Tashion Books Novela, Stationery, School Books, Ohildran's Books

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOEIC CHRONICLE. -MAY-27.-1864.-

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. TOLION

6

気辞り FRANCE. PARIS; May 2. - The Moniteur of this evening says ;- will the south and the to send

plied that no such intention existed. Her Maj esty's Government in consequence renounced that nobody, apart from the King and the Govern a measure which had been ordered by the General its plan of sending an English fleet to the Baltic, ment, would speak in the name of, the country, or of the Order residing at Rome, by virtue of which Austria and Prussia insist upon the cessation of ment, and in opposition to the constitution. He the blockade as one of the conditions for an armistice. Prussia is said to offer as an equivalent and, and is also reported to propose to evacuate Jutland should the Danes retire from Alsen, 12.27 suspend the blockade, and restored the captured satis ships. 1 41

A letter dated Paris, Tuesday evening says: sacre which has marked the commencement of -an insurrection of the nomad tribes in Algeria. and the circumstances of the past week will make it the African army to a relative at home, which is brigade will be enlisted for Mazico, as the present published in the Messager du Midi. It is dated from a place called Traret, close to the Morocco trontier, and dated April 14 :--- 'It is under canvas I scribble this letter on my knee; my revolver is loaded by my side, and my horse ready saddled is close at band. The news you have saddled is close at band. The news you have other feeling save contempt. That the draymen and already received is perfectly true. The history roughs of the New Out and Ratcliff Highway would of our African campaigns numbers one treachery | muster in force one could believe, that Dr. Cumming the more. Colonel Beaupretre, at the bead of a company of Turcos (native infantry), of a squaa company of Turcos (native inlanity), of a squa-dron of Spahis (native cavalry), and forty men but that men of virtue and breeding, attached heart of the African battalion, and accompanied by an and soul, to the cause of order and monarchy, should of auxiliary horseman, started from Tiaret on March 24 in pursuit of Sid Selunan, the son of a leading chief of the south, who died suddenly that one of the periodical fits of madness has seized some three years ago, during a sea voyage from on our unfortunate country, as on looking back Oran to Algiers. Surprised by the Arabs of through her past annals we see has often been toe Sid Seliman, who suddenly fell upon his troop at daybreak, the colonel did his duty bravely, and was among the first to fall. The captain of the laughter, it is no pleasant reflection for Englishmen Arab bureau, a very nice fellow, with whom I to see their country a mark for the ridicule of every ad breakfasted only a week before at Mostanaem, had his shoulder smashed by a bullet, in pite of which he continued writing despatches n the square formed by the little force. They as I write this, a despatch reaches me from Genoa were all killed 250 gallant fellows, with their of-stating that the house of the English Consul was were all killed 250 gallant fellows, with their officers-not one survived. I will spare you the hideous details, and the savage scenes that followed. [I suppose the writer alludes to the native custom of decapitating the corpses of all enemies who fall in action.] Suffice it to say that the Arabs of 1864 behaved precisely in the same way as their co-religionists in 1834. As a set-off for this disaster let me mention an heroic feat. Forty leagues hence a detachment of 35 men in digging an artificial well were beset by the Arabs, and succeded in effecting their escape with a loss of only two men. We are 400 there to protect this place. We have a new colonel, lots of ball cartridge, and an artillery serjeant who happens to be here by the merest chance is teaching our sappers how to work the - cannon we have."

Prince Napoleon has addressed a letter to the Venetian Committee congratulating them upon the publication of the pamphlet under the title of 'Urgency.' The Prince believes that the Venetian question demands a speedy solution, and expresses an ardent wish that Italy should be free from the Alps to the Adriatic, in accordance with the words of the Emperor. THE LYONS LITURGY QUESTION .- We read in l'Ar-

monia :---

Rome has spoken by the mouth of the Holy Father Pins IX., and the cause of the Liturgy of Lyons is

the Interior, in reply to speeches from several mem. bers of the Opposition, stated that it was not for the found hung in his chamber at Pessio. 'Used we Government to declare, its intentions respecting Ge of the Government, and proved the necessity of seiz-The English Cabinet having requested an ex-ing the arms and money in order to prevent painfal occurrences. After the journey of Garibaldi to Lion-the despatch of the Mustrian Government respecting don after the autom the journey of Garibaldi to Lionthe despatch of ships to the Baltic, the latter re- lish institutions, and the respect paid by the English nation to the Queen and the laws, the Minister boped in July 1863 put in force without the Royal exeguatur ment, and in opposition to the constitution. He celebrated Mass on the occasion of the festival of the then explained that the policy of the Government. Statute, was suspended a divisits. was based upon an alliance with the Western Powthe renunciation of the war contribution in Jut- ers. He demanded a vote of confidence in the Minis-the initiative in accomplishing the Italian empire at Rome and Venice to the King and the Parliament. -Times Cor.

The Italian press comments with great asperity on the express mention of Tuscany in the act of the re-"Painful details have come to hand of a masples. The new Empire is in no good odor at Turin, They are contained in a letter from an officer in less so. It seems uncertain whether an Austrian exigenciss of the Mother Country are such as to demand her full resources in Venetia.

As all comment on the Fool's Holiday recently celebrated in London would be superfluous and stale by the time it reached you, I will merely observe, that the ridicule attached to the whole proceedings on the Continent is such as to absorb every should fraternise with the Hierophants of Reason, and Pious Shaftesbury grasp the hand that is red officer of the Arab bureau and a few hundreds delight to honor the friend and comparion of Mazzini, the man who preached the Apotheosis of a Regicide, and decreed a pension to his surviving relatives is more than an enigma, save on one supposition, case. The Titus Oates plot, the Gordon riots, the No-Popery cry in 1850, are all cases in point, and though they may be looked on abroad as matters for pen in Europe, save those of the extreme Mezzinian faction. That the movement has given rise to the most insane and exaggerated expectations on the part of the Party of Action, there is no doubt; and surrounded last night by a tumultuous mob, shouting alternately, 'Viva Garibildia l' Viva l'Italia Protestante l' Viva l'Eoghilterre l' and playing 'God save the Queen,' and 'Fuori i Stranier,' as an appropriate accompaniment. I trust the schismatic tendency of the movement may be taken to heart by those Catholics who have bitherto felt justifiad in supporting its chief abettors ; and it is at least comfortable to reflect that the name of but one Catholic Member of Parliament figures among the list of guests at the Stafford House gathering, and that one whose tenure of his present seat is more than precarious in the event of a general election. Catholic Carlow must be gratified at being represented in the ovation to the Church's bitterest enemy, and will probably provide against the recurrence of such an anomaly at an early opportunity .- Correspondent of Tublet.

> The Piedmontese Government has arrested His Eminence, Cardinal Morickini, Bishop of Jesi, whom they accuse of ' machinations with a foreign Power to facilitate its means of committing hostilities, such machinations not having been followed by results." In case of a verdict of guilty on this indictment, the punishment is condemnation to the galleys. The lacts of the case as we have heard them, are, that a Judge of Assize wished to confess his sins, and that his confersor, a Canon of the Cathedral, refused absolution unless the penitent would abjure the perjured and treasonable oath, taken by him, of allegiance to Victor Emmanuel, the excommunicated robber and usurper. The Canon was arrested on April 19, and the Cardinal was arrested on April 23; The $ar{F}$ rance expresses its astonishment at such proceeding towards a Prelate of unsullied honour who, as Minister of the Sovereign Pontiff, had shown himself an enlightened administrator by such measures as the organisation of the Cadaster and the reformation of land tenures. The France says, that it shocks good sense to see such a man treated as a malefactor worthy of the galleys, and hopes that the administration will change the procedure into a prosecution for a simple act of abuse in the discharge of the Cardinal's Ministry; but it says, the Piedmontese Government has yielded to the instigations of the ' party of Action,' and has taken pride in putting a Prince of the Church into the common prison after accusing him of a non-bailable offence. We differ from the France and feel not the least obliged for its suggestion that the Government should proceed against the Carninal for a misdemeanor rather than for a felony At the pass to which things have come, we see no use in tilting with blunted spears. The Cardinal has done his duly, and has committed no abuse; and the refusal of absolution by the Minister of Penance is not a matter cognizable by a State. It is a matter of high treason, or it is nothing, and so it should be treated. Victor Emmanuel is an excommunicated usurner of the Papal States. Those who take the oath of allegiance to him as Sovereign of the Papal States are rebels to their rightful sovereign the Pope and the Pope, as Head of the Church on earth, has ordained that they shall not receive absolution until they repent and renounce their treason. If Victor Emmanuel who chose to become a usurper, feels himself called upon in consistency to become a murderer by putting to death as guilty of high treason those who refuse to recognise his usurpation, it is his look out. He must bear the consequences of putting himself in a false position. This a duel to the deathto be fought with sharp lances a l'oulrance, and there is no use in mincing masters, or in trying for a compromise .-- Tablet. In Florence there are seven horrible murders this week, three of women, and an astouncing number of suicides in all the towns of Upper Italy. We know who gave the first example on record of this sort of thing, and it was just before the Resurrection, too that it took place, which it is to be hoped may be a type of a like coming triamph, and which we accept as such.

A young, man, named Pietro Lorini, has been the strict execution of this decision, to no longer in the Schleswig hospitals; the Prince Royal and found hung in his chamber at Pessio. Used we grant an asylum to Mazzini under any circumstan- the Prince of Hohengollern have visited than a

Capuchins, to a month's imprisonment, for having

Rous .- The portion of the Pope's Allocation at the recent Consistory relating to Poland is alleged

before, the throne of the Almighty for vengeance upon those by whom it is shed. And do we not see in our time innocent blood shed in a Catholic country, in unfortunate Poland, where the same Catholic faith for which the holy Fidelis gave His life is so cruelly persecuted ? I did not intend to speak upon this subject before the next Consistory, but I fear that if I keep silence longer I shall draw upon myself the punishment of Heaven with which the prophets threaten those who permit injustice. Vue mihi, quia tacui. My conscience compels me to raise my voice against the powerful Sovereign whose dominions extend to the Pole. Therefore listen !

This mighty Monarch, who also ventures to style bimself Uatholic, although he stands outside the pale of our holy Church, forgets that the justice of God will overtake him for his evil deeds. This Monarch pursues the Polish nation with savage cruelty. He has undertaken the impious work of exterminating the Catholic religion in Poland, and of introducing heresy into that country by force. The priests of this Catholic nation are violently torn from their flocks; some are banished, and others condemned to forced labor or dishonorable punishments. Happy are they who contrive to escape, and at present wander about in foreign lands without an asylum. The churches are desecrated and partially closed through the absence of the priests. Finally, this presumptuous ruler has assumed a power which the Vicegerent of Christ does not; even possess. After he has torn our much beloved son, the Archbishop of Warsaw, from his diocess, banished him, and kept him to confinement, he has dared to remove him from the office we had intrusted to him.

If we express our indignation against such acts it is not with the view to encourage Europe in revolution. We are well able to draw a distinction between a social revolution and the legitimate rights of a nation fighting for its independence and the welfare of religion. If we step forward against the persecutors of the Catholic religion, we fulfil a sacred duty of our conscience. And I have, therefore, communicated to you the mournful news I have received from that unhappy country, for which we will redouble our prayers. We declare that we con-fer our Apostolic blessing upon all those who this day pray for Poland. Let us all pray for that country.

The Russian Charge d'Affaires, having asked the Pontiheal Government for an explanation of the Allocution lately delivered by the Pope, Cardinal Antonelli defended the right and necessity of speaking as the Pope had done.

The Charge d'Affaires acknowledged the virtue of Monsignor Felinski, but said that he was a rebellious subject, having invited the Ozar to renounce his possession of Poland.

Oardinal Antonelli has demanded from the Italian Government, through the meditation of a neutral Power, the liberation of Cardinal Morichini, who has been arrested at Jesi, Ancona.

THE POPR'S ALLOCATION TO THE EMPEROR OF MEXICO .- The Unita Cattolica gives the following as the allocution addressed by the Pope to the Emperor aud Empress of Mexico, in the chapel of the Vati-

sins of the world. It is through Him that kings and princes rule. It is through him that legislators ad minister justice, and though He sometimes permits monarchs to be tried, yet it is from Him that all power comes-from Him to whom all power in Heaven and earth has been given. In his name, I recommend to you the prosperity of the Catholic people who have been entrusted to you. Great are the rights of the people, and they must be satisfied, but greater and more sacred are the rights of the Uhurch, the spotless spouse of Jesus Christ, who has receemed us with his blood which is now to crimson your lips. You will, therefore, respect the rights of the people and of the Church, and will thus labour for the spiritual and temporal welfare of your subjects. May this Jesus whom you are about to receive from the hands of His Vicar deign to give His grace in the abundance of His mercy !' KINGDOM OF NAPLES .- Terror is the 'order of the day,' but even military despotism is not sufficient to repress the efforts of the Neapolitans in behalf of their legitimate King. The Times correspondent writes :--

is even intended to act. The Minister defended the policy of moral order and of liberty, an immorality and a shall be communicated by s'circular letter to all the ces, and to arrest him in case he should be discoveron moral order and of liberty, an immorality and a shall be communicated by s'circular letter to all the elever bitberto unknown a shall be cantonal governments, with a request to watch over. ुर्धने (न्युवेश)

Their Majesties the Emperor Maximilian I. of Mexico, and the Empress Obarlotte, arrived at Gibraltar in the Austrian screw frigate. Novara, . Captain R. Berry, on the afternoon of the 24th ult. The French frigate Themis was in attendance on their Majesties. As the Austrian and French frigates steamed up the bay Royal salutes were fired from the garrison and from Her Majesty's steamer Racoon, which were returned by the Themis. Shortly after the Novara came to anchor the Emperor was waited upon by the Austrian Consul. The Governor sent off to learn at what hour it would be convenient to their Majes ties that he should wait upon them, and by their appointment his Excellency paid his respects to them on board the Novara on the morning of the 25th. The Emperor and Empress landed privately, declining the usual official honors, at 12 o'clock, and took luncheon with his Excellency the Governor. After passing a few hours on shore, their Majesties returned on board the Novara. The Governor and a few other gentlemen were honored with invitations to dine with their Majesties in the evening.

AUSTRIA.

The Ost. Deutsche Post of Vienna is much disturbed by the visit of the Prince of Wales to Garibaldi. It says :- " The demonstration made by the representative of European revolution causes anxiety from which it is impossible to guard oneself, because the danger is not patent, but subterranean, latent ; no one can tell where the mine will explode. Nevertheless it is France which appears to be chiefly menaced. If additional proof were needed of the failure of Lord Clarendon's journey to Paris, the visit of the hereditary prince to Garibaldi would furnished it."

VIENNA, May 2 .- The semi-official General Correspondenz of to-day says :-

"The mission of the Austrian and Prussian representatives at the Conference is to obtain from Denmark a satisfactory indemnity for the damage done to German shipping and commerce, and likewise a full guarantee against any fature recurrence of the same.'

It is stated that there is no intention to despatch the Austrian fleet to the Baltic.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, May 2, 5 11, P.M.-An official acnouncement, published to day, contains the following :-

"Field-Marshal Wrangel has despatched 11 citizens to Prussia to be detained as hostages until the perience bought at the price of blood and heavy payment of the war contribution of 100,000 Prussian thalers.

This the inhabitants refuse to pay, preferring rather to be plundered."

The King of Prussia is said to have told M. von Beust that the following demands ought to be made on Denmark :- 1. Complete indemnification for the expenses of the war and for the captured vessels. 2 Total separation from the Duchies, which must have an independent government, and be incorporated ih the German Confederation. 3. Kiel, Rendsburg,

and Alsen to be Federal ports and fortresses. 4 The ruler over the Duchies to be under the special protection of a German Power. It may be remarked that the same story, with the omission of the name of the principal party concerned, is told by the Ber lin Spenerist Zeitung.

I hear that in Berlin the prosecution of the war is believed in-perhaps desired. It reminds me of what took place with the Spaniards after the capture of Tetuan. The military, who had their triumph, and Saw little to be gained by persisting in beating an enemy whose inferiority had been proved, and from whom they had wrenched an important town as a guarantee for his coming to terms, thought it was time to leave off and were willing to welcome peace. But in Madrid the greater part of the press was eager to carry on the war, and citizens who visited O'Donnell's head-quarters breathed nothing but slaughter and subjugation. I do not, however, know what the public wishes are at Berlin, or what the wishes of the Prussian Government may be; but the opinion in that capital is said to be that the war

the Prince of Hohenzollern have visited them and on the 13th alt., the Prince Boyal after expressing big thanks to the Sisters, in charge of the Hospital at Flansburg, informed them that he had the orders of his august mother, the Queen of Prussia, to assure them of her special protection.

M. Eugene Taconnet writes in the Monde that dur-ing the late campaign in Schleswig: a battalion of Westphalians, on the point of goirg into action and being ordered to carry a formidable position, were addressed" by the 'Military' Obaplain who passed through the ranks, and at a signal from the Minister of God knelt down and received the general absolution with profound recollection, Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia came up at that instant and having witnessed the sublime spectacle said to one of them. What consolations your religion offers you ! The Prussian army is about equally divided between Catholics and Protestants, and during the siege of Dybbol both the Protestent and Catholic Head Ohaplains honourably rivalled one another in organising the religious services, both in the camp and in the hospitals. But in the trenches, when the Danish shells fell among the working parties, the Oatholic Priests went forward and administered the last Sacraments to the dying Catholics, while the Protestant Chaplains feft their co-religionists untended. The Protestant Head Chaplain, think. ing this contrast disadvantageous, convened the Protestant Chaplains and urged them to do like the Catholics, and to go forward to assist the dying men with their ministrations. The answer he received was," What should we go to do? We have got nothing to give them.'

POLAND.

THE RUSSIFICATION OF POLAND. -- The following despatch has been addressed by General Mouravieff to the Russian Minister of the Interior :---' No 789.

'You are aware from the letters, documents, and trials relating to the recent political events and rebellions which have taken place in the western part of the country, that the rebellion of the past year, 1863, was produced by a revolutionary organisation which had been prepared and carefully considered in the course of more than seventy years. The preparations for the insurrection were, it may be said, effected in the presence of the Government and the local authorities; but as the whole of the administrative authority has remained in this country in the hands of employees of Polish origin, who filled all the posts, from the highest to the lowest, in the judicial and police department, the Government was unable to discover all the threads of the conspiracy and to forestall the events witnessed in this country in the year 1863. Having observed this error, which proceeded from an excessive confidence in false and superficial appearances of friendship to the Government on the part of the persons of Polish origin to whom all the branches of the Government of the country were entrusted, and moved by an exsacrifices on the part of Russia, I considered it necessary, for ensuring the peace of the country in future, to supersede all employees of Polish origin by Russians, being finally convinced that the Government, both now in future, can never reckon on the fidelity and willingness of Polish employees, and that until the Russian element has been firmly established in all the branches of the local administration, the rule of Russia in this country will have no stable basis.

With this object I entered last year into communication with the majority of the Ministers and principal authorities with reference to the suppression of the Polish employes here by Russians, and the placing at my disposal of persons serving in various posts in the governments of Great Russia. Unfortunately however, there were very few indeed among the officials sent to me who, by their abilities and con-duct, show themselves useful for service in this country, and some of them I was compelled, in consequence of criminal acts and bad conduct on their part, to send back to the part whence they came. It appears from this that, to attract honest and able men from Russia for the official posts in this country, it is necessary to give them some privileges as regards their support and the improvement of their position, so as to enable these prsons to decide upon exchanging their positions for others in a country whose language and customs are foreign to them, and where there is a rooted hatred a mong the nobles the officials, and the other inhabitants, for everything that is Russian.

It has, therefors, been decided by the highest au-thority, through my intervention, to give additional

decided. Five ecclesiastics, who arrogated to them. selves the right of representing the Clergy of the Diocese of Lyons, apart from, and in opposition to. their Archbishop, had gone to Rome in January last to present a petition to the Holy Father. The report of this journey, which they undertook in order to preserve the Gallician Liturgy at Lyons, in spite of the Archbishop of that same diocese, was published at Paris, and reproduced at Turin by the Italie, a revolutionary journal. In this account the five ecclesiastics relate the audience which they had of the Pope, to whom they were introduced by their own Cardinal Archbishop and in which the Holy Father reminded them of the obligation of obedience to their lawful ecclesiastical superior. They praise the .goodness of the Pope, and the courtesy of Cardinal Antonelli; but they complain in unbecoming language of one member of the Sacred Congregation of Rites. They conclude, however, by confessing, against their will and with a bad grace, that the cause of the Liturgy of Lyons, the cause of Galli-causem, was lost 1 'The Pope,' says one of the five ecclesiastics, who was at last admitted to the audience, said to me : 'Obedience, obedience !' and a third time he repeated, with the greatest gentleness. the word obedience ! At the termination of the audience I begged his blessing on myself and on my parish and left with the melancholy conviction that the cause of the Lyonese Liturgy 🔅 parish 🗸 🦾 was lost.

The Times, alluding to the ill feeling the conduct of Prussia has caused, believes that if it were not from regard to the independence of Belgium and Holland, nine Englishmen out of ten would see the French in Cologne with the most complete indifference.

A letter from Laval, France, addressed to the Monde, says that, among the persons who have returned to the practice of religion in that town last Easter, is a M. Dubois Fresnay, father of the former Deputy of that town, who went publicly to his Easter Communion, after having been a hundred years without having had that happiness. He is a hundred and eleven years of age, and made his first

BELGIUM.

The Ministerial crisis in Belgium has not yet ended. It was understood that a Catholic Ministry was on the point of being formed, and indeed the Gabinet and the programme were both ready when King Leopold returned to Brussels. M. Anethan, who is the centre of the combination, was sent for a -week ago to Lasken, whither M. Dechamps was summoned subsequently. It was believed that M. Dechamps had been charged by the King to form a Ministry, but it appears that M. Dechamps' programme did not entirely please His Majesty, and that M. Dechamps demurred to the pledges required of him regarding the Antwerp fortifications. At any rate, the new . combination failed like its preaby race, decessora. ITALY.

comme and an examination

PIDNONT.-The Sardinian Parliament recommenced lis sittings on the 18th inst. There had been very tail talk sbout the opening ; campaign, and the Opposition has made prodigious declarations (in pri-

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A number of good-for-nothing men called up one of the Parish Priests of Bologna the other night to administer extreme unction to a sick person, as they stated. On accompanying them to the place, provided with the Holy Oils, the Priest was conducted by one of them into a stable. and there shown a sick goat, to which he was derisively requested to administer the Sacrament ! A few hours later, the wretched jester was himself seized with agouising cramp in the stomach, and cried for a Priest, the same pious Ecclesiastic arrived in all haste, but too late, for the miserable man had died in the most excruciating torture before he could reach his house.

A letter from Genos, addressed to the Armonia, announces the sudden death, without any religious preparation, of "the late Minister of Public Works, the Marquis Pietro Monticelli, who died on the 18th ult. The unfortunate man had but lately applauded

Arrests continue, and in a few days no fewer than 30 persons have been seized for political offences; while brigandage flourishes, in spite of the perlustra tions of the French, on the mountains of San Giovanni, Veroli, Guarcino and Alatri,-and flourish it will so long as the Bourbons are permitted to conspire in Rome.

An immense number of arrests have been made this week in Naples, principally of rich country pro-prietors, accused of favouring the Reaction in Basilicats, Calabria, and Terra di Lavoro. The war against the popular devotions goes on unchecked, and nearly all the small shrines at the angles of the streets have been removed. Four churches are occupied by Passaglian Priests, and consequently interdicted to the Faithful, viz., the Gesu Nuovo, San Francisco di Paola, Santa Brigitta, and another, whose name I forget, near the Chiaja.

Mancini, the Priest, has been arrested at Naples. 'The questors,' says the Nomade facetiously, 'are most active. They pay plenty of domiciliary visits, and to-morrow perhaps we shall have to record fresh arrests.

A letter from Naples in the Correspondance de Rome of last week says :---

The Piedmontese and the pariy of action, while wishing, or precisely because they both wish to obtain the same end by the same means, are becoming more and more estranged from one another The Legitimist are taking advantage of this division, and are actively organizing and preparing themselves Their central committee has published a circular which is at once energetic and worthy of them. For the last two or three days, the Mazzinians have appeared full of joy, the Piedmontese sad and dismal, and the Legitimists anxious. In order to discover the reason, I questioned (after showing him a crown piece) a well known confidant, one who serves all parties with equal zeal, and whose intelligence I have almost always found reliable.

SWITZERLAND.

THE EXPULSION OF MAZZINI FROM SWITZEBLAND.-Subjoined is the text of the decision come to by the Swiss Federal Council relative to Mazzini :- " Considering the fact that Mazzini, already on several occasions, and again in the course of last summer, has manner to compromise the external security of Svil-zerland, by application of Acts 57 and 90, paragrapha 8, 9, and 10 of the Federal Constitution, the Agents the Government, they have resolved the barbarons expulsion of the Capbebin Friars from Agents for Montreal :- Devines of Double and women in the barbarons expulsion of the Capbebin Friars from Agents for Montreal :- Devines of Double and women in the barbarons expulsion of the Capbebin Friars from Bederal Council, decides :- 1. That, the decrees for the Sick and women in the barbarons expulsion of the Capbebin Friars from Bederal Council, decides :- 1. That, the decrees for the Sick and women in the barbarons expulsion of the Capbebin Friars from Bederal Council, decides :- 1. That, the decrees for the Sick and women in the care of the Sick and wounded has made a great longh & Campbell, A.G. Davidson, K. Campbell, and by a strange coinci- the Catbebin Bell, and by a strange coinci- the care of the Sick and wounded has made a great longh & Campbell, A.G. Davidson, K. Campbell, and by a strange coinci- the Catbebin Bell, and the care of the Sick and wounded has made a great longh & Campbell, A.G. Davidson, K. Campbell, and by a strange coinci- the care of the Sick and wounded has made a great longh & Campbell, and by a strange coinci- the care of the Sick and wounded has made a great longh & Campbell, and by a strange coinci- the care of the sick and wounded has made a great longh & Campbell, and by a strange coinci- the care of the sick and wounded has made a great longh & Campbell, and the care of the sick and wounded has made a great longh & Campbell, and the care of the sick and wounded has made a great longh & Campbell, and the care of the sick and wounded has made a great longh & Campbell, and the care of the sick and wounded has made a great longh & Campbell, and the care of the sick and wounded has made a great longh & Campbell, and the care of the sick and wounded has made a great longh & Campbell, and the care of the sick and wounded has made a great longh & Campbell, and the care of the sick and wounded has made a great longh & Campbell, and the care of the sick and wounded has made a great long

ill go on, at least to the reduction of Fredericia Berlin, May 4 .- The semi-official Nord-Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of this evening says :--

The signal for the departure of the English fleet. with a ho-tile intent, would also be the signal for the departure from London of our representatives at the Conference.

Copenhagen, May 5. - The conditions proposed by the great German Powers as indispensable to their acceptance of an armistice have been declined by the Danish Government, which refuses to raise the blockade of the German ports.

The conquest of Continental Denmark by the German armies may now be looked upon as complete. Everything but the sandy wastes which form the northern extremity of Jutland has passed into their possession. Not content with occupying the principal places of the Peninsula, and quartering troops on the inhabitants, Field Marshal Von Wrangel, has, if report be true, seized eleven persons and sent them to Prussia to be detained as hostages until the payment of an extravagant war contribution. At the same time it is avowed that the Allies de mand from Denmark a sum to cover the expenses of the war; in other words, that Denmark is to he compelled to pay for the movement of the troops, that have despoiled her. Amid such events it is little comfort to be told that the Austrian ships of war which have been hurried round from the Meditteranean have no immediate intention of going to the Baltic, or that we have a fleet which is capable of pursuing them. In the case of an attack on the Danish Islands, no doubt Channel Fleet could interfere with effect; but as long as the Germans keep to the Peninsula there seems nothing to stop them in their career of spoliation. It is in these circumstances that the Conference resumes its sittings, and that this country will make its last efforts to induce the two Powers to pay respect to their engagements. That the remonstrances of our representatives will be successful we have little hope. The designs of the two Powers whatever they may be, will be carried into effect, and if they tend to a European war the curse must light on the heads of their authors. We do not pretend to foresee the future, but it requires no great acuteness to discern that a movement has hegun in Northern Europe which will lead to changes more important than any since 1815. By the fanaticism of the German people and the rivalry of their Sovereigns the old combinations of Europe have been more broken than by the events in the East ten years ago, or by the Italian Revolution. - Times.

The Monde well us that on the representations of Mgr. Melchers, Bishop of Osnabruck, and the Vicar General of the North, the Austrian and Prussian Civil Commissioners in Schleswig have abolished the restraints upon the religious liberty of Catholics hitherto in force in the Duchy. Thus Catholics are no longer to be forced to have their marriages blessed by Protestant Olergymen, or to engage to educate their children in the official Protestantism. The children are to be educated in the religion agreed on abused the asylum granted to him at Lugano, in a by the parents. - The Oivil Commissioners in Holstein (a Saxon and a Hanoverian); have not yet in troduced these reforms, though the Oatholics are more numerous there than in Schleswig. The de-votion of the Catholic Religious, men and women in

allowance to Russian employees, both those already serving here and those arriving here 'rom service, belonging to the Department of Finance, Justice, and the Grown Lands; and a similar proposition is now before the Council of State for decision regarding the employes of the Department of Education. Having received a despatch from you, dated 14th January, No. 100, in which the opinion of the Minister of Finance, regarding the increase of the pay of the employes of the western provinces belonging to the Department of the Interior, is stated, I consider it necessary to acquaint you that I do not share the opinion of the Secretary of State, Rejtern, regarding the non-application of the increase of 5 per cent to the employes of the local and district police.

I consider it absolutely necessary to increase the salaries of the local and district police in this country, and therefore beg of you, for the above reasons, to submit that such increase be given.

As regards the remarks of the Secretary of State, Rejtern, on the difficulties which may arise as to the source from which this increase of salary is to be paid, I am of the following opinion :- As the most guilty and active in the rebellion and political disorders which have occurred from time to time are the Roman Catholic clergy, the gentlemen, the nobles, and in general the landowners of Polish extraction ; and as the Government is compelled to incur enormous expenses for the purpose of preserving the country from them, it is absolutely necessary to continue the contribution upon them at the rate of 5 per cent., instead of 10 per cent. as heretofore, until the country is restored to order ; and the proceeds of such contribution should be applied to increasing the salaries of all employes, as also for carrying out all measures necessary to restore order in the country. I must add that I entirely agree with the Secre-

tary of State, Rejtern, as to giving to all employes of the Home department, without exception, a sum to cover their travelling expenses from Russia to the Western Governments, and also daily pay according to regulation to be charged against the additional

tax on the estates of Poles. Finally, I have the honor to beg you, as I think it necessary speedily to increase the pay of all employes of the Home Department' by 50 per cent., to hasten the settlement of this question, and make me aware of the results both of this and other questions here raised; by me.

(Signed) 22nd January, 1863. MICHAEL MOWRAVIEFF. dinga 🖬

MURRAY & LABHAN'S FLORIDA WATED. - Little think those ladies who avail themselves of the enpirical beautifiers' of the day that they are permanently destroying the health of the skin: From the time of the Borgias to the present day it has been well understood by the initiated, that the pure essence of fresh and fragrant flowers 'is promotive of beauty. In the preparation of this Toilet Water none but aromatic blossoms and leaves of a sanitive nature are employed. In addition, therefore, to its excellence as a perfume, it has the property of clearing the complexion, and relieving the cuticle of all eruptions, &c., calculated to impair its smoothness,

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