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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. X.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1860.

No. 39

THE HAPPINESS OF BEING RICH.

BY HENDRICK CONSCIENCE.

CHAPTER IV.

(Continued.)

When Pauw entered his home, he found his father sitting at the table. The poor man was pale, and looked very desponding; his eyes, wearied with his unwatched and involuntary vigil, were dull and restless.

'Pauw, why are you so red in the face?' he asked, in some surprise.

'Why, father,' was the answer, 'I have been to Katie; she was sitting sobbing and crying so that I could have broken my heart to see her.—The shoemaker wanted to turn me out of doors; but we have come to an understanding. Are you ill, father? You seem to me to look so pale; shall I run for the doctor?'

'No, no, it is gone now; it was nothing but a disturbance of the nerves. And what was the cause of Katie's sorrow? what made the shoemaker so angry with you?'

'Why, I don't exactly know: mother has said in the shop yonder that Katie was not good enough to enter our family, and thereupon—you can easily fancy how—the shoemaker got on the high horse. But he is off again by this time;—and when mother comes home, I will go with her to the shoemaker's and set all straight.'

'Your mother! your mother,' said the schouwveger, with a deep sigh, 'she will make us all miserable. She can't restrain her pride, and chat and gossips as if we had ever so many thousand crowns coming to us.'

'Three sacks of gold, father. When I was coming just now from the shoemaker's Annie, there at the green-grocer's, asked me if it was true that we had, over and above the sacks of gold, I don't know how many houses and ships on the sea.'

'Good heavens!' said the schouwveger, sadly, 'tis very unlucky. With all this chattering and prating of your mother, we shall never have a moment's peace again. All the thieves and vagabonds of the city will be lurking about the house. Who knows how many plots will be contrived to break in here at the first opportunity, and rob us—murder us, perhaps.'

'Yes, indeed, father; that is very likely. It seems the whole city is standing in groups discussing our wonderful legacy.'

'Wonderful legacy!' repeated the schouwveger, scratching his head in desperation. 'Ah, Pauw, there is not near so much as they say.'

'The neighbors say it is at least three sacks of gold,' said Pauw, laughing.

'The neighbors are out of their senses.'

'Well, father, wasn't there at least one single sack of gold?'

'No, no; only a moderate burgher's fortune; enough to live quietly on with care and economy.'

'Whom am I to believe? Mother talks of a great house with a *porte-cochere* on St. James's Place; of hats with feathers; of maid-servants and footmen; and of so many other things, that I really thought she had found Fortunatus's purse, and we were going to live in a mountain of gold.'

'Your mother will bring us to lie on straw again,' cried Master Smet, with bitterness and wrath. 'But wait—I'll let her see that I am master here. And if I once get off my hook, I'll trample her hat and feathers under my feet, and tear all her silk clothes to pieces; and if she won't dress as she ought to do, I'll turn her out of doors. Yes, yes, don't look at me so, Pauw; I'll turn her out of doors. And you, too; what's that round your neck, you prodigal?'

'Oh, bless me! I had forgotten all about it,' sighed Pauw, tearing the satin neckerchief from his throat. 'Mother made me put it on; but the fewer colored rags I have on my body the better I shall be pleased.'

The young man now started backward, keeping his eye fixed with gloomy surprise upon his father, who had again stooped down with his hands, as though exhausted by fatigue, and was looking vacantly at the table.

After a while Pauw said, half angrily—

'I wish the legacy was—I know where!—We were not born for riches; we don't take kindly to them. Would you believe, father, that I'd rather remain poor than pass my life like this?'

'Oh, my child, don't wish for poverty,' said his father, with a sigh. 'If your mother does not behave more sensibly, we shall soon be cast down again into the depth of misery and want.—Perhaps they already stand threatening at our door.'

The tone of his father's voice was so singularly harsh and melancholy, that the young man looked at him with a kind of terror, and exclaimed, with painful anxiety—

'But, father, you are ill—very ill.'

'There's nothing the matter with me; I am only a little bit tired,' was the faint reply.

'How is it possible? Can the money have

thus changed us all? Your eyes are cloudy, your face is pale, your voice is quite changed from what it was; all is so slow and so languid now, father. Ah, we were always so happy, and so merry; you used to sing from morning till night; every word you uttered was so funny that no one could help laughing. I feel sure that money is a foe to joy; for now and then I find my own head falling on my breast, and something—I don't know what—begins to gnaw at my heart.'

'Yes, my boy,' muttered the schouwveger, 'there is indeed some truth in what you say;—but yet to be rich is a great advantage.'

'So it seems,' said Pauw, bitterly. 'Since there has been talk of this horrid legacy, I have heard nothing but grumbling and lamentation.—I begin to fear that people will soon call us Jan-Sorg (*careworn*) and Pauwken-Verdriet (*griefful*).'

'It's all your mother's fault,' said Master Smet, in a tone of vexation; 'her love of extravagance is what worries me. Only fancy, Pauw, she is gone off to look out for a maid-servant; and she has made up her mind not to have any one who has not lived with some *my lady*! I set myself against it, and was very angry; but get an idea out of your mother's head if you can! Strange people in my house. Why, I shall never sleep in peace again.'

'But why are you so afraid of everybody, father? If we had got the legacy, and if there was a great treasure, here in the house, I could understand it; but now—'

The front door was opened at this moment, and a personage entered, whose appearance cut short Pauw's sentence.

It was a young footboy, with a golden band round his hat, and clothed in an old livery coat, which hung about his body like a sack, and the tails of which reached down to his heels. The fellow had sandy hair, and a coarse lumpy face, which betokened an unwonted stolidity.

At his entrance, he stared round the room quite bewildered, and muttered, half aloud, to himself—'The people in the city are determined to take me for a fool. I'm regularly taken in; but anyhow I'll ask—'

'Well, now, what do you mean by this?' cried Pauw.

'It is only, you see, my lad,' answered the footboy, 'I am not where I ought to be. The girls in the street there have taken me in. I wanted to find my lady the schouwveger's wife, who has, all at once, got so many bags of gold and ships at sea.'

'Well, that is here,' answered Pauw.

'Here, here, in this house?' stammered the footboy. 'A *my lady* here? It can't be.'

'If you won't believe it, begone as quick as you can, and leave us in peace.'

The schouwveger shook his head in anxious thought, but spoke not a word; he kept his eye fixed on the table, with a smile of bitter contempt on his face.

'If it is here,' said the boy to Pauw, 'then I may as well say what I've come about. You must know I live with my lady van Steen. She took me from running after the cows, and said I should live the life of a lord; but you wouldn't believe how I have been treated. It is nothing but a thump here and kick there. Since I jammed the tail of her half-starved lapdog in the door, and set the window-curtains on fire by accident, she can't bear to set her eyes on me. I hear nothing but—'donkey, booby, country lout,' and—but you have known all about it, I dare say—the words rich people use. I have heard you say that your lady wanted a footman, to stand behind her carriage, and carry her muff or her prayer-book. Besides, I can turn my hand to anything—horses especially I can groom and take care of. You are, I suppose, the stable-boy; and the old fellow there is, perhaps, the coachman of my lady. Put in a good word for me, both of you; we shall understand one another very well, and contrive to live a jolly life.'

Pauw looked at his father with a merry laugh; but the schouwveger broke out into a furious passion. He sprang up, clenched his fist, and roared to the foot-boy—

'Get out of my house, you shameless scoundrel. Quick! look sharp! or I'll knock you into the middle of the street.'

The poor footboy seeing him prepare to execute his threat, slunk out at the door in consternation, and muttered—

'Now, now, don't bite me. I haven't done you any harm. These great city lords—I believe they all have a screw loose in their heads.'

And when he had said these words, he shut the door quickly, and ran away as fast as his legs would carry him.

The door opened again very soon. It was Dame Smet, who strode into the room, darting angry and threatening glances at her husband and at her son.

'Pauw,' growled the schouwveger, pale with anger, 'I am going up stairs, for I feel I can't lay hands on a woman; if I stay here, I shall do something.'

And so saying he went grumbling up the stairs.

'What's going on now?' asked the dame, in a haughty tone of voice.

'Oh, nothing at all, mother,' answered the youth. 'A stupid lout of a boy came here to offer himself as servant, and we have sent him about his business. If you must hire a servant, you may as well get one who is fit to be seen.'

'Oh, is that all?' muttered she. 'I thought, by your father's looks, that something dreadful had happened again.'

Pauw took her hand, and asked, with a voice of earnest entreaty—

'Mother, may I ask you something, before you take off your cloak?'

'Yes, to be sure, child; anything you like.'

'Oh, mother, I have been to Katie. If you had seen her, you would have burst into tears; the poor lamb was almost dying. She implores just to go to her house, and tell her that you are not angry with her; and I, knowing your dear kind heart, mother—I promised you would come. Come, mother, come.'

'You wheedling rogue, you,' said the dame, with a smile, 'who could refuse you anything?'

Pauw went to the foot of the stairs, and shouted out, 'Father, I am going with mother close by to the shoemaker's. We shall be back again in a minute.'

And, with a joyous countenance, he led his mother out of the house.

CHAPTER V.

As if the treasure had been only an envious sprite who had assumed this form to torment the poor schouwveger, his house, once so happy, was changed into a hell of gloom, and sadness and discord.

My lady Smet—for so she insisted on being called—had for some days been in delighted possession of her new clothes and her silk *chapeau*. From head to foot she was covered with velvet and with satin; she wore gold in her ears, gold round her neck, gold on her bosom, and gold on both her hands.

Thus apparelled and adorned, quite like a genuine 'my lady,' she roamed all over the city, and felt not the slightest annoyance when she saw that everybody stopped and stared at her as she passed—in amazement or in amusement—and that many pointed at her with their fingers.

This universal attention was, on the contrary, a source of great delight to her, and flattered her pride extremely. She fancied that the boys said one to another—'There goes the wife of the schouwveger who has so suddenly become rich as Jew.'

And all this pointing and whispering was far from appearing to her a rebuke; she thought the passers-by were admiring the statelyness of her bearing and the grace with which she walked.—She read in the eyes of every one she met—'Look, there is my lady Smet. What a fine woman! What dignity! One can see at once that she is of a great family.'

Indeed, had not the fame of her wonderful legacy made her known all over the city, no one would have distinguished her from a real 'my lady'—except, perhaps, that the suddenly-raised schouwveger's lady was covered with golden ornaments, like the figures in the window of a *magasin des modes*; that she carried her head somewhat stiffly, and turned it so slowly and so perseveringly in all directions, just as though it were set on a pivot; that she had great broad feet, and took great strides like a man; that her face was very red, and that she seemed to ask every one she met, 'Well, now, what do you think of that? I hope you see now that 'my lady' Smet is of a good family.'

She liked best of all to walk round the Meir and the Egg-market, where the most splendid and fashionable shops were to be found. There she would make some little purchases, and gossip by the hour with the shopkeepers' wives and daughters, all about *my aunt* in Holland; and about her intention to take a house, and furnish it as grandly and as richly as that of the first nobleman in the land.

She inquired daily and of everybody whether they knew of a good housemaid, or a good cook, or a coachman, a stable-boy, or a footman. She asked everybody which was the most stylish color to choose for the horses she was going to buy; and gave it as her opinion that the Meir was not a healthy situation to live in, because there was a large drain under the street. Therefore she had determined to take a house with a *porte-cochere* on the St. James's market-place; and since the owner would not sell it, she meant to rent it until some good opportunity of buying presented itself.

After having, in the course of her ramble sufficiently exhibited herself to the wondering city, she returned homeward; and she took care never to walk twice on the same side of her own street, so that all the neighbors might have the benefit of seeing and admiring her.

On her former acquaintance she would bestow a cold smile of condescending benevolence. She

called some of the dames by their Christian names; promised them all her protection and good graces; and this she did so haughtily that the poor people who were the objects of her civility felt their hearts overflowing with gall at sight of the proud and supercilious upstart.

The schouwveger was about the unhappiest man on the face of the earth. He knew well that the treasure was not inexhaustible, and grumbled from morning till night at the extravagance of his wife. She avenged herself by calling him a hunk, a miser, a hair-splitter, and averred that any one could see that he didn't come of a good family.

Besides, the money was *hers*, and not *his*, and she might do what she liked with it. She had no notion of living like people who never saw more than one crown at a time; and if he chose to bite a farthing into quarters, and sit wearing himself out like an old miser, she would let him see that she knew how rich people spent their money.

Then the schouwveger would go into a violent passion, and insist on having the key of the chest; and then *my lady*, forgetting the proprieties of her station, would put her arms akimbo, and overwhelm her hapless spouse with such a flood of abuse and threatenings, that he was invariably obliged to beat a retreat, and creep up stairs with tears in his eyes, to grumble by himself.

Sometimes matters went still farther; on one occasion their strife had ended in blows. The schouwveger had, after considerable provocation, laid his hand somewhat uncivilly on the shoulder of his disdainful spouse; but my lady Smet, irritated by this unwarrantable liberty, had sprung at him like a wild-cat, and ploughed his face with her nails.

There the matter ended; but both husband and wife looked so spitefully at each other, and were so furious, that there remained no hope of reconciliation. For several days not a word passed between them, or if by chance one of them addressed a question to the other, the answer was a snarl or a vicious growl.

Dame Smet insisted on taking the great house on the St. James's market. Her husband talked very loud, and declared that he didn't mean to move. This disagreement led to violent and prolonged quarrels, and already the dame had declared more than once that she would go off to her lawyer, and petition the supreme court for a divorce.

Pauw, the merry lad, had lost all his mirth and energy. The everlasting disputes and quarrels of his parents had broken his spirit quite;—for, though he talked in an off-hand way, and turned everything into ridicule, he had a tender and affectionate heart.

No joke escaped him now; and when he made a faint attempt to say something lively, it was quite a failure; he couldn't help it—but there was always an undertone of bitterness and sadness in his voice.

Whenever he was alone with his father, he used every effort to comfort him and to soothe his irritated spirit. When he was with his mother, he tried with gentle and loving words to make her see that his father was perhaps a little too overbearing, but that his carefulness and frugality might easily be excused.

Poor Pauw's efforts were all in vain. No sooner did his parents meet again, than the nigardliness of the one came in collision with the extravagance of the other, and the contest was renewed with increased vigor and bitterness.

In the young man's heart was another point of anguish and depression. His mother had, it is true, abandoned her intention of separating him from Katie; but she had never ceased to impress on the poor child a sense of her great inferiority, and to inflict the deepest wounds possible on the self-respect of the shoemaker.

When Katie came to see her, she insisted on instructing her how to walk, and how to stand; how she must speak, and how she ought to salute her neighbors; how she ought to carry her head, and how she must turn out her toes.

The sorrowful maiden, sustained by her deep affection, submitted with exemplary meekness to the whims and follies of her future mother; she even seemed gratified whenever Dame Smet impressed upon her what a favor, what an honor, they conferred on her in admitting her into so good a family.

In the shop and in the neighborhood, whenever the matter was talked over, *my lady* Smet recounted her generosity and true nobleness of soul, and instanced how she had consented, out of mere good nature, to the marriage of her son with the daughter of a—shoemaker. She had even ventured to say to Katie's father that it was a very great honor for him to become a member of so distinguished a family.

The depreciating remarks of Dame Smet were a constant worry to the shoemaker. He did not conceal his vexation from Pauw, to whom he muttered his doubts how the marriage would turn out, and declared he would put a stop to it if Dame Smet persisted in treating his daughter

like a beggar-maid, who was just tolerated out of charity.

The shoemaker, although only a poor artisan, had a pride of his own; and he would assuredly have long since refused to admit Pauw into his house, had not both the lad and his father said all kinds of soothing words to him, and implored his forgiveness with tears in their eyes. But though he postponed the final decision, there remained an increasing bitterness in his heart, and he no longer regarded Pauw with a favorable eye.

These untoward occurrences began to alarm the two young people not infrequently. When Pauw was seated by Katie's side, the tears would flow silently down their cheeks.

Eight days had already passed since the discovery of the treasure; the schouwveger had not once left his house, except to go to church on Sunday.

It was now Monday, and the evening was falling in; there had been already a violent quarrel—with this difference, however, that this time it was followed by an apparent reconciliation.

Dame Smet availed herself of the propitious moment to convince her husband that he did wrong in sitting at home all day long, and that it would be better, both for his health and for his understanding, that he should go about a bit among the neighbors.

Pauw promised, at his father's request, that he would not leave the house unprotected; and so the schouwveger allowed himself to be persuaded to go out and drink a pint of beer with his friends.

His wife had expended much eloquence in the attempt to convince him that he ought not to go into a public house, but into a *cafe* in the Cathedral Close, or on the Meir, and that he ought to begin to drink wine. But, being now in a good humor, she agreed, at length, that her husband might take a turn outside the city towards the Dyke, just as he used to do.

When the schouwveger came to the Dyke and found himself among his old friends, some time was occupied in congratulations; but as soon as they had placed themselves round the table to have a game at cards, these remarks ceased of themselves, and the schouwveger felt as comfortable and as merry as before he became rich. How cheering the sound of the voices of his friends! What real affection and heartfelt peace in every one of their words!—How soft and inspiring the taste of his customary beer! What a relish there was in his pipe! How enchantingly the smoke rose in clouds above their heads!

Master Smet felt himself in another world, and for some hours forgot all about his treasure,—forgot even his wife. He found again some of his former jokes, and more than once caused his friends a hearty laugh.

The clock of the public-house was striking ten, when the schouwveger, astonished that the time had passed so quickly, rose and said that he must return home.

They tried to keep him. There was in another public-house a match going on between two butchers, which should eat most hard eggs; and they wanted to sit it out.

Master Smet, who had already remained much too late, through forgetfulness, shook hands with his friends, and assured them that he would come and keep them company some evenings every week, just as he did before.

It was quite half an hour's walk from the Dyke to the gate of the city, and the road was very lonely.

The night was dark; but, as the schouwveger had gone this road a hundred times, he walked on without fear.

He felt very glad that he had seen his friends: his heart beat more light, and in the darkness a gentle smile played upon his mouth; for he was thinking, as he walked, how many pleasant evenings he should spend there on the Dyke, among his old friends, now that spring was come again. And now he had reached the outskirts of the city, and was walking under some high trees, without thought or apprehension of danger.

All at once a suppressed cry of terror escaped him. A man sprang from behind a tree, and held a pistol to the breast of the trembling schouwveger.

'If you scream or cry, you're a dead man,' said the robber, gruffly.

'What—what do you want of me?' stammered poor Smet, half dead with fright.

'Your money or your life!' said the other with a threatening gesture.

'There—there is all I have; a five-franc piece and a few cents.'

'You are telling a lie; you've had a legacy. I'll have your money, or I'll put this through you!' roared the thief, whistling at the same time, as if to make a signal to some one at a little distance.

Thereupon two other rogues came running from among the underwood; one of them thrust a handkerchief into the schouwveger's mouth, and the other tripped him up on the grass.

They felt in all his pockets... his silver watch; they tore his... thumped and kicked him cruelly.

Whether it was that the robbers heard the sound of approaching footsteps, or that they were convinced that nothing more was to be got out of their victim, they gave the shout...

He thought of running into the first house he came to, and asking for assistance to pursue the thieves; but then he felt that this was of no use...

Master Smet remained for some time quite stunned; but, as he had received no dangerous wound, he came round, rose up, and ran as fast as he could along the road to the gate of the city.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE IRISH BRIGADE FOR THE POPE.—IT NOW appears that the "reception" of three hundred Irishmen in Rome, announced in the telegram on the 1st April, did not mean that so many immigrants had arrived...

The public meetings to sympathize with the Holy Father held in Ireland, produced an effect all over Europe; and those great demonstrations had a value which it would be difficult to exaggerate.

Another Eviction.—The Limerick Reporter gives an account of the eviction of a tenant of Lord Leconfield. The Reporter says—"The cruel evictions with which Irish tenantry have been so long painfully familiar have just been followed by the eviction of Mr. E. J. Synan, late candidate for the county of Limerick, from his beautiful farm at Fedamore, on which he had expended vast sums of money, and built a residence fully equal to the requirements of a country gentleman; the residence is one of the best in the county, and the offices are first class.

Belmullet, March 28, 1860. Dear Sir—To-day the first detachment of the tenants evicted by the Rev. W. Palmer take their departure from the "home of their childhood" never to visit the familiar sod again.

Grand Prize Drawings seem to have almost entirely superseded the old raffle system. A number of them are at present advertised for religious and other purposes.

For the improvement of the Limerick Athenaeum and School of Art, £1,000, divided in prizes varying from £300 to £10, will be distributed on the 14th June.

MR. LEVINGS'S TENANT BILL.—The Freeman's correspondent supplies the following summary of this bill, as brought in by Mr. Hennessey, Mr. Pollard Urquhart, and Sir Richard Levinge.

County Donegal.—The firing at the Rev. Mr. Nixon.—A man named Maurice Terry has been arrested in the county Tyrone, and identified by a boy, named M'Fadden, as one of the three persons who, dressed in women's clothes, fired at the Rev. gentleman, and has been committed for further examination.

The nomination of candidates for the vacant seats in the representation of the county of Clare, occasioned by the unseating of Colonel Luke White, by the decision of the House of Commons, took place on the 7th ult. in the Court-house of Ennis.

We have always urged the great necessity for the Ballot, more particularly for Ireland. We are glad therefore to be able to state that the Ballot Society have issued an address to the people of Ireland, earnestly advising them to render all the support in their power to the motion which Mr. M'Evoy, M.P., intends to submit to the House of Commons on going into Committee on the Irish Reform Bill.

HOWING OUT THE MEREK IRISH.—We copy the following paragraph from the morning newspapers. As a sample of the infamous brutality with which the over-worked and worn-out Irish labourers whose hard toil contributes to England's wealth, are treated by English Poor-Law Guardians, and officials it is specially notable.

MISGOVERNMENT OF IRELAND.—The sharp, piercing cry of famine is reaching us from Ireland. Though the population is considerably less now than it was in 1821, and though the rapidly growing physical prosperity of that country has been the theme of Viceregal speeches at numerous corporation and other public banquets and other celebrations, it is deplorably true that at this moment hundreds of thousands of the peasantry in Ireland are in a state of absolute starvation.

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IMPORTANT NUMBER FROM THE REV. JAMES MAHER TO MR. BARNETT. Dear Sir, The following short letter, written with the view to exhibit the amazing folly and impropriety of the attempt to introduce sects into Ireland, and addressed very properly to Mr. Barnett, may, it is thought, interest and instruct your Protestant readers, who are generally not so successful in preserving the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace. Praying its insertion in your paper, I have the honor to be, &c., JAMES MAHER.

Crete semper mendaces, multa bestia, quam ob causam increpa eos dure. Ad Titum. Sir, Not long since you astounded the good people of Carlow by the violence, the coarseness, and shall I add, the enormity of your calumnies against Catholics. By no stretch of imagination could you have said anything more to their disadvantage. An utter stranger in the town, you most falsely charged us, one and all, Priest and People, without proof or provocation, with persecuting to the death those who abandon the Communion of Rome. I called you to order on the occasion, and your violence for a time seemed to be forgotten, but the whole scene was brought back to my recollection the other day by reading in the papers a charge of a similar character sustained by proof, made at the Armagh assizes by one who had become a Catholic, against his Presbyterian neighbors. As soon as I cast my eye over the report, I said it would serve Mr. Barnett to bring this under his notice—it may, perhaps, abate his spiritual pride—soften the rancour of his Northern bigotry; it may teach him Christian moderation and respect for the character and religion of Catholics, and enable him to see things as they really are.

The case to which I refer, and which you would do well to consider in a proper spirit, is that of John McCaulless, a corporal in the Armagh Militia, who was lately baptised and received into the Catholic Church. It appeared from the evidence, says the report, "that on the evening of the 16th January, a crowd of about 200 persons came in front of his house, and fired shots, beat drums and played 'The Protestant hymn.' They threw stones, broke windows, and lighted a bonfire before his door. They carried an effigy of McCaulless with a lantern on his head and dressed in a military uniform; they put it on a tar-barrel, and set it on fire, and marched round it, shouting, 'three cheers for Corporal McCaulless coming his Padresens.'"

This, Mr. Barnett, is very bad, very offensive, and most irreligious. It is precisely the toleration we have to expect wherever Catholicity is in the minority, and can be insulted with impunity. Had McCaulless assailed any of the dogmas of Christianity—the "Divinity of Christ," or the "Trinity of Persons," for instance, as many Presbyterians do, or had he divorced his wife, and during her life time taken another, or exhibited a decided leaning to Mormonism, there would not have been a murmur against him; the piety or orthodoxy of his Presbyterian friends would not be in any degree alarmed; he would not have lost caste, nor forfeited his place in public estimation. He might have renounced Christianity and embraced any error, no matter how monstrous, with perfect impunity; but because he returned to the Church of his forefathers—holding all Christian truth, he is set upon by 200 of his townsmen, insulted in every possible way; his feelings and his honor outraged; and at length dressed in military uniform, he is burned in effigy; before the assembled crowd. Well, Mr. Barnett, I do not so much blame those misguided people. They are, to be sure, very furious—very senseless bigots. The religion which they have learned is manifestly not a belief in the doctrines or mysteries of Christianity—these may be believed or disbelieved just as they please. Their religion is, simply, a hatred of Catholicity, and consequently of those who profess it. In this it would appear they have been nursed and nurtured with great care.

Edmund Burke, the first scholar and philosopher of his day, described the teaching of the Presbyterian press and pulpit of his time, when matters were not so bad as at present, very nearly in the words I have used. "These publications," he says, "by degrees have tended to drive all religion from our minds, and to fill them with nothing but a violent hatred of the religion of other people, and of course with a hatred of their persons."—Vol. ix., p. 272.

There is no exaggeration in this statement: your lecturing, as far as it has come under my notice, is precisely of that character. Look, Mr. Barnett, to the Presbyterian ministry of the North, during the past year, driving the people into the most disgraceful scenes of fanaticism, into excesses injurious alike to body and mind. They have witnessed with delight the maniac screaming and violent convulsion of poor deluded creatures—they arranged the matter of their discourses, and delivered them with the view to produce these pernicious effects. They saw their dupes fall dead amid the unnatural excitement, whilst others were carried away raging mad to the Lunatic Asylum. They rejoiced at all this and labored to keep up the madness to the highest pitch, declaring that the Holy Ghost had descended amongst them. Nay, to spread wider this scandalous delusion, and to identify it the more, a deputation of ministers was sent to America to raise funds. During all this time, not one faithful man was found in the entire Presbyterian ministry to raise his voice against this flagrant iniquity—this daring outrage on human reason and our common nature, and assuredly if the Presbyterian sect had been sufficiently numerous in Carlow, unchecked and uncontrolled by the presence of Catholicism, every one sees that the disgraceful scenes of Ulster would have long since been re-enacted in the midst of us.

Presbyterianism, Mr. Barnett, has no claim on our indignance, and still less, I should imagine on that of the clergy of the Established Church. It takes nothing from Catholicity. It never can. We are not carried about by every wind of doctrine. On the other hand, Presbyterianism divides, confuses, and introduces sects amongst Protestants. It has left many an old parish church in England high and dry on the land without the shadow of a congregation; more than one-half the people of England have fallen into the ranks of dissent. With this fact before his eyes, it is scarcely possible, I should imagine, for the Protestant Rector of Carlow to pass the Scotch conventicle on the Athy road without soliloquising somewhat in this fashion. What business has this Mr. Barnett in the midst of us? What in the name of common sense has he to say? What gospel tidings has he to give that cannot be as well given by the clergy of the Established Church? Has he any sacraments, or any authority to teach which we do not in a more orderly and respectable manner possess? Why, then, does he come amongst us, to exhibit our weakness, our want of steadfastness and unity in our teaching and profession of faith, in the presence of the ancient Church which knows so well how to avail itself of our natural dissensions? Does his vanity lead him to hope that he will effect conversion where the established ministry has been unsuccessful? What superior virtue has he for the task? or perhaps he is come to introduce the revivalism of the North and degrade our people in fanaticism and disgraceful folly. Ah! this dissent, exclaims the rector, is evidence of that self-conceit, that arrogance and wrong-headedness which have always characterised the Heresiarch.

Most assuredly, Mr. Barnett, if the Protestant clergy did their duty faithfully, instructing their flock, in the words of the Apostle, "to be of one mind, of one accord, agreeing in sentiment, to speak the same thing, to avoid schisms, and those who bring in sects of perdition" if they discharged their duty with zeal, your preaching box on the Athy road would soon be closed. Even as it is your congregation is extremely small, generally composed of a few Scotch soldiers or strangers of one kind or other,

—we can well understand what a halo would encircle his brows at the head of an invading army, should we ever come within the whiff and wind of that fell sword of his. He is here twice a saint already: first, as an "Illustrious Irishman"; secondly as a fearless champion of the Pope. Let him assume the crowning grace and charm which a dash at English power and ascendancy would give him, and he might also take any place he desired among the red letters of the calendar. We do not say that we have rightly divined the secret of this vote. We only give a guess; believing, as we do, that one of the parties implied is equal to any dodge which might seem to favor his present or his future schemes. There are visions floating in the air, and we can easily fancy the Emperor, at the first interview with his (quasi) refractory soldier after that vote, addressing him as Macbeth did the air-drawn dagger— "Thou marshall'st me the way that I was going; And such an instrument I was to use."

some discontented members of the Protestant community, but not, I believe, natives of Carlow; and if I mistake not, it will be long before it is smaller. The Presbyterian revival movement, so attractive last year, has even now brought its originators into deserved contempt. I watched that strange phenomenon from the beginning, and I at once saw that its object and scope was to win to the Presbyterian meeting-house the members of the Established Church, and I accordingly warned the parsons of their danger, but many of them instead of guarding their flock were carried away by the madness of the movement, and the consequence has been a momentary triumph for Presbyterianism. The authorised organ of revivalism, the British Messenger, in its last issue, states, "that in Belfast there is the prospect of five new Presbyterian congregations as the result of the revival." Five congregations lost to the Established Church. Let the clergy read that, and add it to the already crowded ranks of Dissenters. The movement I admit is now fast going down, amid the contempt and execration of all sober minded people, but it has left its mark behind. It has thinned the ranks of the State community, and raised the Presbyterian heresy in the North to an equality in point of numbers with the Church going people, and thereby weakened the argument by which Church endowment has long been sustained.

Your mission, Mr. Barnett, in Carlow, must ever be a failure, even greater than that of your predecessor, and I may as well at once tell you the reason why. Coming amongst us as an utter stranger, you had the folly to assail the character of our people, with a bitterness and sourness seldom surpassed, with a fierce and vulgar recklessness in which alone you seem capable of obtaining distinction, you perished these lines, and they shall remain as the handwriting on the wall against you—Here they are—

"Let a man deliberately murder his landlord, or agent, or neighbor, and he will find protection and sympathy, and may roam the country unmolested; but let a man in the communion of Rome abandon her jurisdiction, and honestly avow his change of opinion, the hue-and-cry from the priest in the college to the ragged urchin in the lane is, away with such a fellow from the earth—it is not fit that he should live."

I often wonder that you did not even for the sake of the few professing your creed, and living amongst us, abstain from giving such deadly offence. In the face of this atrocious libel, it is evident that you can make no way. It will neutralise all your preaching, no one can hear you talking of the Bible without asking, is this the man who calumniated us all? You were charged with this offence before and you had neither the manliness to sustain it, nor the honor to retract it, nor the virtue to apologise and repent of it; and if you had done so, it would not now be brought in judgment against you. When the Protestants have time calmly to consider you in the light in which your handwriting has placed you, you must see that Presbyterianism under your ministry must suffer decrease in Carlow. Meditation on McCauldres' case may perchance neutralise the rancor of your bigotry, whilst the folly and fanaticism of Presbyterianism as displayed in the revivals, may stimulate all sober minded Church of England people to discontinuance that nasty, attributions, turbulent heresy, with which it is now sought to infect Protestantism in Carlow.

I am, it is true, no advocate of the Established Church, yet I am free to confess, that it is infinitely preferable to any form of religious dissent into which the pride and ignorance and restlessness of conceited pragmatic individuals have seduced a portion of the people.

JAMES MAHER.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The Cork Examiner of the 13th ult., says:—"We may hope that we have at length reached the close of a winter which in this quarter has had no parallel for severity within the memory of any living man. Storms have been the almost normal condition of the atmosphere for the last eight months, and a fearful list of shipping disasters has proved their terrific power. Rain is no great rarity in the neighborhood of Cork, but so copious and incessant was the fall, that the river up to within the last month was not for a single day of the winter free from a flood of greater or less volume. Despite of this, we have had more frost, and more snow than is usual in our remarkably mild climate. Indeed, so extraordinary has been the condition of the weather, that on more than one occasion it was remarked that it was freezing while snow and rain were falling together. The effect upon the sanitary condition of our population has been very bad, all the diseases resulting from severe weather with rapid change of temperature having been very rife, and deaths amongst invalids, infirm and old persons very numerous. Medical men remember no season, free from any actual epidemic, in which mortality was so great. A great deal of agricultural distress has been also caused, as, for at least three-fourths of the winter season, all out-door work was suspended and of course day labourers suffered severely from want of employment. In fact, the whole spring operations of the year may be said to have been confined to the last three weeks. The cattle have had no pasturage of any sort, and they have risen to such a price and has become so scarce that farmers cannot procure it. The enormous price of pork is too well known already to need special mention, but all other descriptions of butcher's meat command proportionately large rates. Corn, after having been for months a drug to holders, got a sudden impulse about a fortnight ago, mainly through the state of Continental politics. However, it is a satisfaction to know that the prospects for the coming harvest are considerably better than they were a short time since. Great apprehensions were entertained from the severity of the weather, and in fact heavy losses were sustained, as seeds sown during the winter were for the most part destroyed by the unnatural coldness of the season, a matter hardly to be wondered at when it is a fact, that so recently as Monday, we had snow upon the mountains in this and neighbouring counties. Nevertheless, during the latter part of the month of March the cold was accompanied with a drying wind which facilitated work, and the very delay of vegetation seems to have made it more ready to spring forward with rapidity. The past two days have been soft and genial, and the spring green has spread itself over the fields as if by magic. We may fairly hope that with a continuance of favorable weather we shall have a harvest fair in extent, though in all probability late." The Waterford News reports as follows:—"The ground is in fine order for tillage; the wheat crops look strong and healthy; but grass lands are unusually bare and cold. Fodder being out of the way dear, and grass being so bad, the result is that we never witnessed the cattle of the country so bony and miserable-looking as they are at present. The late rains have, however, effected a wonderful improvement in vegetation." Other accounts complain of the great backwardness of tillage. The Limerick Examiner says:—"The labouring classes are filled with dismay and cherish emigration as their only hope."

MADON QUARTER SESSIONS.—On Thursday the Quarter Sessions for Graigue district, Queen's county, was held as usual, in the Carlow Courthouse, before James Gibson, Esq., Chairman for the Queen's Co. The Grand Jury having been sworn, his worship congratulated them on the fact that there was not a single criminal case for trial. The other business of the court was very light, and was disposed of at an early hour. At the Quarter Sessions for the district of Fallow, County Carlow, held before T. R. Henn, Esq., Chairman for the county, on Saturday last, there was not one criminal case for trial either; and at the Carlow Quarter Sessions, held a couple of days previous, there were only two or three criminal cases, all of a trifling nature.—Irishman.

Charles Washington Studdert, Esq., of Riverston, has been appointed a magistrate for the County of Clare.

SADLERISM.—Although eight years have elapsed since the terrible tragedy on Hampstead Heath, the name of the hero of it is still fresh in the daily records of the Irish law courts. Yesterday some fresh complications turned up in the Landed Estates Court, before Judge Hargrave, in the matter of the late Lord Glengall, relative to conflicting claims to a sum of £18,000 the amount due for principal and interest on the foot of a mortgage bearing date Sept. 29, 1849, on the estates of the Earl of Glengall sold in the court above named. The facts are these:—

"One claim was made by Mr. Norris, in whose name the mortgage was executed originally, and the case set up on his behalf was, that he had been engaged in making advances upon securities in Ireland, and that the late John Sadler was his agent; that there had been considerable money dealings between them, and that at the time of Sadler's death he was indebted to the claimant to a large amount. The mortgage recited a judgment for £8,000 which was obtained by Mr. Norris against Lord Glengall, and an advance to his lordship of £4,500 being altogether £10,500. Mr. Norris replied, in support of his claim, on a document by which John Sadler allowed him to hold the mortgage as security. The document in question was executed the day before the death of John Sadler. The official manager of the Tipperary Bank made the case, that the advances made to Mr. Norris had only allowed his name to be used in the deed of mortgage as a trustee for the bank, and was not entitled to make use of the deed as a security for himself. Previous to the death of John Sadler there had been legal proceedings between the parties on the subject of these securities. In a final schedule made out subsequent to the sale of the estate Mr. Norris was returned as a creditor on foot of the mortgage in question for the amount mentioned, and it was on an objection to that claim, filed by the official manager, that the case now came before the Court."

Several witnesses were examined yesterday; among them a person named Hickey, who had been in the employment of John Sadler. The cross-examination of this person was quite a curiosity:—

"Mr. Sullivan.—Were you not concerned with the late John Sadler in forging the bank deed of the Tipperary Bank?—I was an innocent party in the matter."

"Did you with your own hand forge the deed?—I did not. I made some alterations by his directions."

"After that bank deed was executed?—I believe so."

"Yours was the hand that altered it?—I engrained it first."

"After it was executed as a deed did you forge a passage in it?—I altered a passage in it by the directions of John Sadler; under the circumstances I did not look upon it as an improper transaction. I altered the deed increasing the salary of James Sadler prior to his marriage. John Sadler directed me to meet him in Kilkenny, and there, in the Court-house, or in the house of a gentleman, the alterations were made. John Sadler had a printed document, which he said was a form of a new deed, and that the first deed was to be cancelled altogether. He directed me to make the alteration with the view of putting it in the new deed. He said, 'We are going to get a new deed according to this, and I want to get the alterations made.' I was perfectly satisfied with this explanation or I would not have made the alteration."

"Mr. Sullivan.—Here is the letter of the 7th of November, 1855, from Mr. Hickey to John Sadler, requiring an explanation from him with reference to this transaction."

"Mr. Sullivan read the letter, in which Mr. Hickey stated that John Sadler could not forget that he (Hickey) had been made the innocent fabricator, for the purpose of making a bank deed long after it had been executed by the shareholders, and without their knowledge or consent; and asked the witness if that was true."

"Witness.—Yes, it is true in substance."

"The learned counsel read the remainder of the letter, which stated that the writer might take an erroneous view of the transactions, but that in case Sadler failed to give a satisfactory explanation he should explain to the shareholders and the public the part he was induced innocently to take in what appeared to him to be a gross fraud perpetrated upon them. (To witness).—Did you ever tell the shareholders of the fraud you perpetrated?"

"Witness.—I did not."

"Mr. Sullivan read the words of the letter:—'In case I do not hear from you in a week, I will send a copy of this letter to each of the shareholders, and asked the witness did he hear from Sadler within the week?"

"Witness.—I did not."

"Did you send a copy of the letter to each of the shareholders?—I did not; I was advised by counsel that in such a transaction I ought not to volunteer."

"To Sergeant Fitzgibbon.—When I altered that deed, under the direction of John Sadler, I believed that he was about to get a new deed, to which the shareholders were to be parties, and that the alterations were merely to substitute the new deed for the old. I did not know at that time that Sadler was acting so for fraudulent purposes; if I did I would not have made the alteration. I do not know whether Morrigh and Kennedy knew of the alteration in the deed. I did not know of the effect of the alteration until after it was executed. I should say I knew it was for the benefit of James Sadler."

"Judge Hargrave.—You did not know it was fraudulent?"

"Witness.—I did not, my Lord, particularly as I knew that the deed was to be substituted by the new one. They told me that the shareholders had consented to the increase of the salary of James Sadler; that was afterwards done, and was included in the new deed which was prepared."

"Mr. Sullivan.—Do you swear that?"

"Witness.—I do."

"Where is the new deed?—I saw the two in the official manager's possession."

"You thought there was no harm in doing what you did?—I thought there was no harm. I became uneasy afterwards."

"Were you pressing John Sadler in November, 1855, for a settlement of account, when you wrote that letter?—I believe so."

"Did you think it was a fraud when you wrote that letter to him?—Yes, in the meantime I began to suspect it."

"Did you find out the true nature of it in November, 1855, when you were quarrelling with John Sadler?—I supposed."

"Did mortal know that you altered that deed except John Sadler?—James must have known it. I will not swear that he was present at the alteration; he accepted it. I will not swear that there was any man present except John Sadler."

"Mr. Norris was then examined and cross-examined at considerable length, after which the case for the bank closed."

"Mr. Sullivan stated that there never was a second case. He wished to ask the official manager a question."

"Mr. McDowell, in reply to Mr. Sullivan, deposed that there had never been but one bank deed in his possession, and that was the deed referred to by Mr. Hickey as the one in which the alteration was made; he never heard of any subsequent deed, but there was a deed executed before it."

BROTHERY IN THE POORHOUSES.—The Protestants of this country, with only a few exceptions—be they Episcopalians, Unitarians, or Anytingarians—entertain as great an antipathy to the religion of the Irish as was entertained by their forefathers. At every board in Ireland, wherever the majority are Protestants, there is not the least toleration shown to Catholics. Hatred to "Popery" is the predominant feeling with the bigotted; and in the exuberance of their intolerant zeal they stoop to every act

that is low, in order to carry out their desires. From the only two corporate boards in Ulster, Catholics are rigidly excluded; no matter how fitted they may be for civic honors; and until the Catholics in Belfast and Derry be strong enough to return a majority to the corporate boards (an event remote from the present time) there is not the slightest chance of one of their co-religionists ever enjoying the dignity of chief magistrate. Every board of guardians in Ireland must have a Catholic chaplain, it is no act of toleration on the part of the Protestant boards—for, as the law provides for their appointment, Catholic chaplains must be elected like other officers. Of course where bigotry is rampant the sight of a Catholic priest officiating must be rather unpleasant to those who only "believe in the word of God," and accordingly in those boards exclusively Protestant Catholic priests are treated with the greatest discourtesy. The Newtownards board of guardians have gained some notoriety lately through their success against the Commissioners in the Court of Queen's Bench. The Catholic chaplain of that union applied to the guardians for an altar and vestments to enable him to perform the duties of his office in the house for his inmates. Now it is well known that a Catholic priest cannot perform the functions of his ministry without certain requisites, and wherever he officiates he has to be supplied with them. Mere preaching and catechetical instructions are not the essential duties of a priest; he has others more important which belong to his office. A Catholic chaplain to a poorhouse is in the same position as if he were chaplain to any other asylum; he must officiate for the inmates in the establishment in which they reside, and therefore he must have apartment set aside as a chapel, with an altar, vestments, and other requisites. Is a priest, appointed chaplain to an asylum, to be obliged to carry an altar and vestments with him? Why compel him to provide out of his own pocket for those requisites which his office should supply him with? Every other officer in any public establishment is supplied with every requisite necessary to enable him to perform his duties; and why should a Catholic priest be made an exception to the general rule? The chaplain of a poorhouse is only an officer within its doors; the duties which he has to perform are to be performed within the establishment; therefore, whatever the priest requires to enable him to officiate should be supplied by the establishment and become its property—not that of the priest. The inmates could not be expected to supply him with every requirement; he could not, in equal justice, be expected to supply out of his own pocket the requisites to enable him to officiate only in the establishment and for the benefit of the inmates.—The sapient guardians of the Newtownards union, though forced to pay a Catholic chaplain for officiating to the inmates, could not stomach the proffered, of providing an altar and altar requisites for "Popish uses." It was quite enough to be forced to tolerate the presence of the priest in the establishment; but in the performance of his duties he should get every opposition; every obstacle that could be availed of should be thrown in his way; so the application of the priest for an altar and its requisites was stoutly refused by the covenanting guardians of the poor of Newtownards. The commissioners were applied to, and they sent an order to the board to have the requisites provided for the priest, but the guardians cried "no surrender," and when subsequently taken before the Queen's Bench they succeeded therein in legalizing their intolerant conduct. The poor-law commissioners have never shown themselves liberal towards the Catholic Church in this country; but on the other hand they have never exhibited any partiality to the other side. Being Englishmen, they carry out the law strictly in accordance with the statutes enacted for their guidance. When they called upon the Newtownards guardians to carry out their order, they simply acted in justice towards the inmates for whose benefit the order was made; but when bigotry is placed in opposition to justice and conscience, it will never give way; it is opposed to reason and common sense, and must either succeed or be crushed. Unfortunately the bigotry of the Newtownards union succeeded in the Court of Queen's Bench; and thus has been established an intolerant precedent for the future guidance of the Protestant boards. The chaplain of the union could not perform the duties of his ministry when denied the altar and vestments, and as he would not get a small increase in his salary to enable him to provide the requisites, which he offered to do, the guardians proposed to send the inmates to the Catholic chapel. In every union the majority of the inmates are infirm and sickly, and therefore unable to walk over any distance of ground; and when they made the proposition the guardians of Newtownards were aware—or ought to have been—of the injustice to helpless individuals in compelling them to leave the establishment on Sundays and walk a distance to the Catholic chapel. The commissioners approved of the proposal, considering it the "most satisfactory arrangement that could be made, under all the circumstances of the case."

The priest, the Rev. Mr. Close, was written to on the subject; but he naturally, and with good reason, declined to enter into any such arrangement. In his letter he says:—"As the parish chapel is a considerable distance from the workhouse, I believe that only a few of the paupers would be able to attend service at it. Those who would be able to go would have no divine service unless I attended the workhouse to officiate for them. Moreover, I could not officiate in the workhouse, as an altar and vestments have not yet been provided. I believe the workhouse is the proper place for performing divine service for the paupers, and I can see no reason why Newtownards should be made an exception to all the other unions in Ireland." The aged and infirm inmates are unable to walk to the chapel; the priest cannot celebrate mass in the house, for want of an altar and vestments; and as the guardians will not supply the latter, the poor Catholic inmates are made the victims of an act of bigotry which has scarcely a parallel.—Droghda Argus.

THE PACKET STATION.—The Irish press has again warmly taken up the affairs of the Galway Packet Station. The proceedings of the last meeting of the Company, and their published report, form subjects for severe comment. It was by the aid of the press that the great project became a success, and it will be through the same agency that the blundering and mismanagement of the Company must be rebuked and reformed. From what has already taken place in London, an agitation has sprung up which will continue operative until the principal seat of the Company shall be established in Ireland. This will not only give increased confidence to the great body of the shareholders, but will also secure that attentive management and scrupulous direction which can alone lead to profitable results to individuals, as well as national benefit to the country. We admit there was much public spirit influencing these who took shares in the concern. But every man who invests his capital in a speculation, does so, in sober reality, for purposes of profit and for making the best use of his money. This is legitimate as well as prudent and praise-worthy. It was not judicious then to tell Galway shareholders that they ought to be content with their patriotic feelings when they expected something more substantial. They wanted advice and counsel for the future, and a practical plan for the prevention of more errors in management. Let us confine our efforts to that single point and there can be no fear for entire and ultimate success.—Galway Vindicator.

MONSTER PADDLE-STEAMER FOR THE GALWAY LINE.—Messrs. Palmer, Brothers, the celebrated ship-builders at Jarrow-upon-Tyne, have nearly completed a monster paddle-wheel steamer for the Royal Mail Steam Company, which is of such dimensions that when launched it will be the largest vessel afloat, with the exception of the Great Eastern. She is 370 feet in length, and has a depth of 32 feet from the top-spar deck. Her width 40 feet beam, and 71

feet over the paddles. She is provided with three oscillating engines on the main shaft to drive the paddles, besides several auxiliary engines, giving an aggregate of 800-horse power. She will stow 1,200 tons of coal, and is guaranteed to run twenty miles an hour. Berths for 700 passengers are provided, and her crew will number 100, so that provision is made for 800 souls on board. One of the principal portions of the fabric is the saloon which will be large enough to dine 250 persons, that being the number of berths constructed in the after part of the vessel, where the saloon is situated. The fore part of the vessel is fitted for emigrants. The saloon and its furnishings are of the most costly description. The panels are of bird's-eye maple inlaid with Hungarian walnut. A handsome range of mahogany tables stretches all round the saloon; two bath rooms are situated at one extremity on either side of the vessels, and the saloon is beautifully lighted from the roof through glass partially stained. The entire cost of the vessel will be about £100,000. The masts, of which there are two, are of wrought iron; she is provided with the whole of her machinery, and at the time of her launch she will have no less than 3,000 tons on board. She is of 4,000 tons register. The launch of this noble vessel is fixed for the 21st inst. (this day). She is to ply between Galway and New York, and is named the Connaught. Messrs. Palmer are engaged in the construction of a sister vessel, of similar dimensions, for the same company, to be called the Leinster.—Irishman.

GREAT BRITAIN.

According to the directions in the Pastoral Letter of His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, collections were made last Sunday in all the churches and chapels of the Diocese towards a "Becevolence" in favor of the Holy Father. We are assured that the result was most gratifying, and that the contributions were not only largely in excess of the usual receipts when the piety of the Faithful has been appealed to, but in many instances tripled or quadrupled the amount of any previous collection. An account has been opened with the London and Joint-Stock Bank in the names of Lord Petre and the Very Rev. Dr. Hoar, the Vicar-General; and steps have been taken towards forming a lay committee for organising a general subscription throughout the diocese in aid of the Holy Father.—The total amount of the Westminster collections last Sunday will be published shortly. The contributions of the Diocese of Southwark have exceeded £1,500. We do not anticipate that there will be any slackness or indifference on the part of the English Catholics in such a cause, but it is well to remember that though there various modes of showing our fidelity and zeal, others have already preceded us and left us examples which must tax our energies if we would imitate them.—Tablet.

THE DUCHESS OF LEEDS.—In a letter addressed to the Freeman's Journal, in which allusion is made to a previous announcement of the liberality of Her Grace in contributing £1,000 to the Pope, we are informed, "that, whilst Her Grace, as a Catholic, has subscribed so handsomely for the Head of her religion, she has not been unmindful of other claims on her charity. The winter this year has been unusually severe on the west coast, as well as in other parts, and the Duchess having learnt that many of the people on her estates of Applecross and Lochcarron had been reduced to great want, has kindly ordered £100 worth of meat to be distributed amongst them. Such a noble example of charity deserves to be made public. It will never be forgotten by the poor of Applecross, especially as this is not the first time that they have experienced the charity of the Duchess. Last year, and the preceding years, a considerable quantity of blankets and clothing was distributed amongst them by her orders. If Applecross is again in the market, as it is reported, the poor here will lose a kind benefactor in the Duchess of Leeds. May it be only to find one equally charitable in her successor."

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is expected to return to Buckingham Palace on Tuesday next, from Germany, and at the close of the week, according to present arrangements, his Royal Highness will take his departure for Canada.—Times, 20th ult.

The Brussels Independence states that Queen Victoria is expected at Berlin towards the end of June.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—APRIL 19.—FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—Mr. Horsman called attention to our foreign relations, declaring that at the present moment the governments of Europe are more disturbed and alarmed than they have been for some time past. He denounced—amidst "murmurs"—the government of France as the most immoral government in Europe; and expressed his conviction that the special alliance between it and our own would not last a day longer than it subserved the aggrandisement of France. He called upon ministers to rouse themselves to the declaration of a manly and definite English policy, and to enter their protest against the annexation of Savoy as the first open act of French aggression.—Lord John Russell said the honorable member appeared to be preparing the house for war, but without stating what were its objects. If we do not now protest against the cession of Savoy, neither did we protest in the case of Cracow. The neutrality of Switzerland was another matter. It demanded the coolest heads and maturest deliberation; and that the other Powers of Europe should agree as to the precautions to be taken to secure it. If the house left it in the hands of the government, they would not be forgetful of the honor of the country and the interests of Europe.

The dissensions amongst the Scotch Episcopalians still continue, the verdict in the case of Bishop Forbes not appearing to have satisfied any one of the parties. We have already stated that the charge against Dr. Forbes was almost identical with that against Mr. Cheyne, and that it arose from the fact of his having taught doctrine concerning the Eucharist opposed to the received notions of Protestants. An address to Mr. Cheyne has been signed by a large number of well-known Anglican clergymen who sympathise with him and support his views. Yet the English Churchman, a paper representing the moderate party in the Establishment, declares that "every clergyman who has signed that document—from Archdeacon Denison and Mr. Bennett downwards—knows that he dare not preach, or publish in his own name, such language as that of Mr. Cheyne, which has been condemned by the Scottish Episcopal Synod."—Weekly Register.

A FEW PROBABLE TRUTHS.—That of 1,000 men and 1,000 women taken at random in the British Islands, there is, on both sides, an equal per centage of good indifferent, and bad; the indifferent predominating. That any lady who may be reading these lines belongs emphatically to the category of the good.—That the vices and virtues, the qualities and defects of the two sexes are different; but that, on the whole, there is equilibrium. That all men are not brutes, nor all women angels. That in so close a union as that of married life the stronger will prevail, and that the force of will is as strong with women as with men; but that it works otherwise to its result. That the power of a woman is based upon her thorough perception and appreciation of the weakness of the man. That men, in the vast majority of cases, are very weak. That positive law never touches, and never can touch the miseries and discomforts—where they exist—of married life, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. That if a man values his own peace of mind he had better keep out of the way of pink bonnets and Balmoral boots. That the marriage day and that day year, are two different days. That the longer the courtship, the greater the chance of error, for the deception has been more enduring and continuous. From all which it follows as a corollary, Leap before you look!—Once a Week.

We (Dial) should like an opinion from the Peace Society upon the following extract, which we make from an advertisement in a Scotch paper. For ourselves, we fancy the affair smacks too much of the quack advertiser to be otherwise than distasteful.—If the Bible needs such vendors, it has sunk much lower in popular esteem than it ought to have done:—"Advertisement.—The Rifleman's Bible!—We have before us a copy of this very beautiful edition of the Scriptures. A copy of it, bound in Turkey morocco or silver velvet, would be a sweet thing for a wedding present. Young men who have pretty sisters, or elderly men who have got nieces, had better think of this. Bound in the finest Turkey morocco, 6s.—in the finest Geneva silk velvet, 10s. Sent free," &c.

COMMITTEES OF INCOME-TAX RETURNS.—A genuine and has been achieved by Sir Stafford Northcote, and it is one which we firmly believe is only a legitimate specimen of what is going on all around us undetected if not unsuspected. On the transfer of the business of the Ecclesiastical Courts to the New Court of Probate, a claim for compensation was successfully preferred by those who were especially affected by the change. A return was to be furnished by all practitioners of their professional receipts during a certain period, which was to form the basis of the allowance for compensation. Great astonishment was excited by the results disclosed. It was determined to institute an invidious comparison between the claims which were now made for compensation, and the returns at which they had assessed themselves during the corresponding period to the income-tax. On pursuing the investigation upon this footing, Sir Stafford Northcote informs us that "very painful disclosures were made." Books and accounts completely substantiated the claims preferred, and thus served to render the contrast yet more glaring between the contents of the ledger and the amount of the returns under schedule D. One gentleman had paid income-tax for some years on an average income of £3,000. This proved, upon further inquiry, to have been exactly half his ordinary receipts, and one-third only of the incomings in an unusually favourable year. In fact, so gross was the imposture which had been practised upon the public creditor, that arrears to the amount of upwards of £204 were voluntarily tendered to the commissioners, in order to place the claimant in a position to come into court at all. In another case a "very respectable firm," who had in the course of five years made a trifling sum of £31,000 in the way of business, had credited the commissioners only with profits which fell somewhat below the modest figure of £9,000. The climax was reached by an individual who, while professionally existing upon an income of a couple of hundred a year, coolly put in his claim for compensation at the rate of as many thousands. Upon remonstrance, he had raised his assessment to £1,101, and, upon being questioned as to his motive for selecting these particular figures, replied that "he thought an odd figure would look better than a round sum." Yet it never seems to have occurred to any of these respectable men that their character was compromised in the slightest degree by the deliberate and wholesale falsification of the returns. We have reason to know that similar evasions are, to say the least, extensively prevalent.—Morning Post.

POT-HOUSE PROTESTANTISM.—The "muscular development" theory has been much vaunted of late, but there seems some probability of having rather too much of it. The Churchwarden of St. George's-in-the-East, a publican of the name of Thompson, has been just re-elected, and with the assistance of a Dissenter, chosen as his colleague, seems determined to prove himself the champion of East End Puritanism. The papers report that on Easter Sunday, at St. George's East, "the conduct of the mob was perfectly brutal." The Times says:—"The Easter hymn, 'Jesus Christ is risen to-day,' which was sung by the choir after the sermon, was travestied by the congregation with disgusting profanity. As the rector and his staff left the altar for the vestry a violent outrage was committed upon them, and it will be no matter of surprise to hear that some of them have been seriously injured. So savage was the conduct of the mob who attacked them, that Mr. Superintendent Howse, who had been waiting outside, rushed in with a large body of police, and having first guarded the altar furniture, succeeded in course of time in clearing the church, many parts of which have suffered serious injury." At the evening service this publican churchwarden came out of the vestry-room, and, approaching the altar, evidently in a very excited state, exclaimed to the people who were crowding round the altar, "Take your seats!" The mob shouted, "Where?" To which Mr. Thompson replied, "Anywhere." And forty or fifty people at once broke through the altar-rails.—A gentleman named Adams, who has for a long time past taken an active part in favor of the rector and his party, rushed to the altar gates to preserve that sacred part of the sanctuary from further invasion, and, being a powerful and determined young man, succeeded to a great extent in accomplishing his object. The rioters quailed before him, but his triumph was of the most short-lived character, for two police constables, and a parochial officer named Burton, acting under the direction of the churchwarden, hurried him from his post of defence, and he was summarily ejected from the church with a good deal of violence. When the clergy entered they were hemmed in by the mob, who were laboring under the deepest excitement, and then driven back in the most insulting manner to the vestry. At half-past seven o'clock another attempt was made by the priests and choristers to get to their places in order to commence the service, and this time they were more successful. After a struggle, which did infinite credit to their perseverance, Mr. Dove, and Mr. McDonald, and the choristers made their way to the altar, and Mr. King to the reading-desk, his ascent to which was the signal for another display of howling, yelling, hissing, and slamming of pew-doors.—Amidst a succession of similar interruptions he went on with the service until he came to "the Belief" when he turned round to the altar, with his back to the congregation, who, in their ignorance, hissed at the red lining of his Master of Arts' hood. This was the signal for a fearful clamour, during which the police, who had long odds to contend against, turned several people out of the church, those being the principal offenders. When Mr. Bryan King descended from the desk there was more howling, and this process was renewed when the Rev. Mr. McDonald went into the pulpit. There was a loud shout that he wore a huge cross upon his back, but this was a slight mistake, inasmuch as the simple adornment which the St. George's critics mistook for a cross was a white fur university hood. The rev. gentleman selected for his text Acts xvii. 30, 31.—"And the times of this ignorance God winked at," &c. The preacher proceeded very well until he made some particular direct references to the congregation. He stated that for eleven months past the church in which they were assembled had been the scene of awful sacrilege; that it was a monument of shame to penitent worshippers; that the clergy had been subjected to persecution, malice, and spite; and that if the people continued in this course God's judgments would surely fall upon them. The courage of the preacher was great, but his success was doubtful, for his very serious admonitions and his well deserved reprofs were evidently thrown away.

A WORSHIP COUPLE.—We mentioned some time back that an aged couple, named Laurens, of Saint Aubunde-Oretot, near Rouen, celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage; and that their son, aged sixty years of an adjacent parish, officiated on the occasion. We learn that the couple have just expired within three days of each other, aged respectively eighty-four and eighty-two.—Morning Star.

It is believed that the French Government has taken into consideration the proposition for a Treaty of Navigation with Great Britain.

The True Witness

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1860.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The report of the voting in Savoy and Nice shows overwhelming majorities in favor of annexation with France; a result at which, considering the long and arduous efforts made by the Imperial authorities to force a spontaneous approval of the measure from the Savoyards, no one can feel surprised. Victor Emmanuel is going about from place to place, from Turin to Florence, from Florence to Pisa, taking formal possession as it were of his newly acquired dominions, and receiving the homage of his new subjects. In the South of Italy there seems to be still much cause for apprehension, though for the present we read that the Sicilian insurrection has been completely suppressed. An Italian plot against Louis Napoleon had been detected and repressed, and several suspected persons had been arrested at Paris.

The domestic news is uninteresting. It is impossible for any one to feel the least interest in the new Reform Bill; yet it is the most important political question now before the Imperial Parliament. Mr. Cardwell's Bill for settling the differences between Landlords and Tenants in Ireland had not come up for its second reading in the House of Commons, and the general feeling amongst the Irish members respecting it seems to be, that it is a very unsatisfactory measure at best. Lord Elgin had started on his mission to China, from which quarter we may soon expect to hear tidings of a bellicose character. It was reported that the Chinese had fired at, and sunk two English vessels near the Peiho river. It was not expected that the Prince of Wales would visit Canada before the beginning of July.

The harvest prospects in the British Isles were, at the last dates, gloomy. The weather continued cold and dry; and from Ireland especially, the reports of the state of the crops, and of the condition of the people, were most disheartening.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Debate on Mr. Brown's motion for "Constitutional Changes" continued to drag its slow length along, to the 9th inst. Mr. Benjamin's motion on the "previous question" was carried unanimously in the affirmative; when the question was again put on Mr. Brown's resolution, and on a division there appeared in its favor, 26—against it, 67. Mr. Brown then moved his second resolution: that the only remedy for existing political evils is to be found in the formation of two local Governments, charged with the control of all matters of a local, or sectional character, and some "joint authority" charged with such matters as are common to both sections of the Province. This is the resolution that is fraught with danger to Lower Canada; for supposing it carried into execution, on whom would devolve the all-important task of deciding what belonged to the "local governments," and what to the "joint authority?" of limiting and defining, in short, the functions of the latter? Between Sovereign and Independent States, as are the States of which the American Union is composed, such a political federation as that contemplated by Mr. Brown's resolution is practicable; but between Colonies, the scheme is absurd. In their case there is no middle ground between a Legislative Union, and its repeal, pur et simple, logically tenable.

Upon the occasion of the Hon. Mr. Alley's taking his seat in the Legislative Assembly, an amusing passage at arms occurred, of which we find the following report in the Montreal Gazette:—

Mr. Alley rose to a question of personal explanation. He saw in a report of Mr. Wilson's speech in the House that the hon. member had said "the only difference between the case of Mr. Fellowes and that of the Provincial Secretary was that the former had been prosecuted and sent to jail, the latter had been appointed one of Her Majesty's Ministers in this country. The former had entered for him 340 illegal votes, while the latter had done the thing handsomely, and now sat by the enormous number of 10,000 false votes."

He wished to draw the hon. member's attention to this language, and to know whether, having since heard the report of the committee by which he had been unseated, and having seen what the unanimous opinion of his constituents was, he was inclined to persist in the declaration thus made when his information was probably less complete. (Hear.) He asked this in a friendly and respectful spirit, for he was sure a gentleman, occupying so high a position as the Mayor of Toronto and member for North York, when he had done wrong, would feel it his first duty to correct it, either inside or outside the House (hear.)

Mr. Brown said such questions ought not to be put.

Mr. Merritt thought the demand was made in a most defiant manner—it was unparliamentary and contrary to rule.

Mr. Wilson had no hesitation in replying that he thought his language had been correctly reported.

The day after using it, the Provincial Secretary had come forward to him and asked how he dared to do so. He (Mr. Wilson) said he had read the proceedings connected with the Quebec election; but did not undertake to affirm, as of his own knowledge, whether they had or had not been stated correctly. Many false votes had been given to the hon. gentleman, and by accepting and retaining his seat he had taken advantage of them. (Hear.) He did not intend to say, nor did he say or think the hon. gentleman had any hand in the falsification—but he thought that, by taking his seat he had made himself responsible for it. (Hear.)

On Tuesday evening the voting on Mr. Brown's second resolution took place; in its favor there were given 23, against it 74, votes. The following is the list of the division.

For maintaining the Constitution of Canada "as it is":—

Abbott, Alley, Baby, Beaubien, Bell, Benjamin, Bourassa, Buchanan, Bureau, Barton, John Cameron, Campbell, Carling, Caron, Cayley, Carrier, Chapais, Oimon, Coultée, Daly, Dawson, Desautels, Dionne, Dunkin, Ferguson, Ferris, Foster, Fournier, Galt, Gaudet, Gill, Gowan, Harwood, Heath, Holmes, Label, Lafontaine, Langevin, Laporte, Labontellier, Lemieux, Loux, Macdonald, Atty Gen Macdonald, McLeod, McCann, McDonald, Meagher, Sol Gen Morin, Panet, Patenaude, Piche, Robinson, Robin, Rose, D. Ross, R. A. Scott, Shier, Wood, Sicotte, Simard, Simpson, Somerville, Tasse, Tett, Thibaudeau, Turcotte, Wallbridge, Webb—74.

Against maintaining the Constitution of Canada "as it is":—

Aikins, Biggar, Brown, Burwell, M. Cameron, Clark, Connor, Dorion, Dorland, Drummond, Finlayson, Foley, Gould, Harcourt, Howland, Macdougall, McGee, McKellar, Merritt, Mowat, Munro, Norman, Papineau, W. Powell, J. Ross, Rymal, Scott, Short, Sirtout, White, Wilson and Wright—32.

From the above it will be seen that in spite of his solemn pledges to the contrary, Mr. McGee voted in favor of "Constitutional Changes"

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF ST. HYACINTHE.

It is our painful duty to-day to have to announce the death on Saturday last, in the 57th year of his age, of His Lordship, the Right Rev. Jean Charles Prince, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, and the first Bishop of that Diocese, to which he was appointed 8th of June, 1852, by the present Sovereign Pontiff. The following brief notice of this amiable and universally regretted member of our Canadian Episcopate, will, we trust, prove interesting to our readers.

The deceased Prelate was born on the thirteenth of February, 1804, in the Parish of St. Gregoire, district of Three Rivers. Early destined for the ecclesiastical profession, he prosecuted his studies with distinguished success at the Nicolet College, of which he subsequently was one of the Professors. Raised to the Priesthood in 1826, he was for some years Director of the Grand Seminaire at Montreal, and afterwards occupied a Professor's Chair in the College of St. Hyacinthe, until the year 1840—when he was installed one of the Canons of the Cathedral of Montreal.

His labors in Montreal must be fresh in the memories of many of our Catholic friends. His services to the cause of religion and Canadian literature, are recorded in the columns of the Melanges Religieux, a periodical which owed its origin to him. Nor were his labors confined to Montreal; for we find him at Kingston as a fellow laborer of Mgr. Gaulin, co-operating in the establishment in that City of several important institutions, especially of a Convent of the Sisters of the Congregation. On his return to Montreal he took an active part with Mgr. Gamelin in the important work of the House of Providence, of which Community he was for some time the director.

On the fifth of July, 1844, the Rev. M. Prince was named by His Holiness Pope Gregory XVI Bishop of Martyropolis, and Coadjutor of the Bishop of Montreal. The newly appointed Prelate was consecrated on the 25th of July of the following year—the consecrating Bishops being His Lordship Mgr. Bourget, Bishop of Montreal, assisted by Bishops Turgeon and Power. The present Archbishop of Oregon, Mgr. Blanchet, was consecrated upon the same occasion.

In this new position, Mgr. Prince approved himself of great assistance to our beloved Pastor; and his devotion to the poor typhus-stricken victims of 1847, must be fresh in the recollection of our Irish friends, who surely will not fail to remember him who so freely exposed himself for the sake of their fellow-countrymen, and co-religionists, in their prayers to the Throne of Grace. In 1851, the subject of this brief notice was deputed to Rome as bearer to the Holy See of the decrees of the First Council of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec. By Pope Pius IX he was translated on the 8th of June, 1852, to the newly created Diocese of St. Hyacinthe, of which he took possession in the autumn of the following year.

At this post His Lordship labored faithfully to the last day of his existence. His health however was not strong. In 1847, his incessant attendance on the typhus-fever patients in the Emigrant Sheds procured for him a severe attack of that dreadful disease, from the effects of which his constitution never fully recovered.—His death in fact may be looked upon as the consequence of the hardships and sufferings to which his Christian charity exposed him during the dread year of the Irish famine, and its concomitant, the Canadian pestilence. Need we say more to commend his memory to the Irish Catholic reader!

On Wednesday, the 9th inst., the mortal remains of the deceased Prelate were committed to the grave. The service was sung by His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, assisted by their Lordships the Bishops of Tloa, Bytown, Kingston, Hamilton, Sandwich, and Burlington. A large number of the Clergy, from all parts of the Province, were present at the mournful ceremony, which was attended by an immense concourse of the Catholics of St. Hyacinthe, anxious to pay this tribute of respect to their late beloved Pastor.

We observe that at the convocation of McGill College, held on the 4th instant, Mr. Thos. J. Walsh, 2nd Vice President of St. Patrick's Literary Association, graduated in the faculty of Law with the degree of B. C. L. We understand that Mr. Walsh intends shortly to present himself for admission to practice at the Bar in this city.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES.—The fundamental proposition of the advocates of organic constitutional changes must be admitted. The Legislative Union of the two Canadas has proved a failure; in that it has utterly failed to accomplish the end for which it was adopted.

The Legislative Union of the Catholic, with the Protestant Section of the Province, was imposed upon the former by the Imperial Government, at the request, and to promote the interests, of the latter, or Protestant and Anglo-Saxon section. Its design was to suppress Popery, and to crush French Canadian nationality; its object in fine was Anglo-Saxon and Protestant Ascendency. In this object, thank God! thanks to His blessings upon the national vitality, and firm adherence to their religion, of those whom the Legislative Union was intended to crush, or to "improve from off the face of the earth"—that measure has hitherto proved a failure.

And for this reason, and upon these grounds, the assertors of Anglo-Saxon and Protestant Ascendency, come before the country to-day to demand that the Legislative Union, be dissolved; that the measure from which they expected so much, but have got so little, which leaves Popery as strong as—if not stronger to-day, than—it was twenty years ago, be abolished; and that some other measure, more effectual for the suppression of Romanism, and the subjugation, if not extermination of Lower Canadian Papists, be at once adopted. This is the meaning of George Brown's motion for "Constitutional Changes;" for this is the old, broken-winded, broken-kneed, and glundered Protestant "high-horse" again brought from the stables to do duty in the political arena; and for this it is, that we, a Catholic journal, eschewing therefore all interference with questions of mere secular politics, would presume to say a few words on the subject to which the attention of the Legislature, and of the Province, has, during the last few days, been directed.

It must then be remembered that this question of "Constitutional Changes" is not so much a secular, as a religious question; that in its solution interests far more important than financial or mercantile interests are concerned; that it, in short, involves the entire question of "Protestant Ascendency," and Catholic subjugation. The agitation for these "Changes" is primarily and essentially an anti-Papal agitation. Its exciting causes are—1st—the disgust with which the Protestants of Upper Canada have witnessed the defeat hitherto of all their skilfully devised schemes for asserting their political and social ascendancy over the Catholics of the Lower Province; and 2d—their incessant desire to rob the Church in Lower Canada of her endowments, to deprive the Catholic people of Lower Canada of the blessings of a Catholic system of education, and to reduce the Papists of both sections of the Province to the abject condition of the Papists in the neighboring Republic.—Despairing however of accomplishing these objects so long as Canada remains connected with Great Britain, they now agitate for what they call "Constitutional Changes," involving a repeal of the Legislative Union; knowing that this repeal would prepare the way—in so far as the Western Section of the Province is concerned—for Yankee annexation.

This, we say, we believe to be the ulterior, indeed the scarcely concealed object of the U. Canadian followers of Mr. George Brown. The party of "Clear Grits" whom he represents are, as Democrats, of the most ultra stamp, opposed to every vestige of Monarchical institutions;—whilst, as comprising in their ranks all that is most intensely Protestant, or anti-Catholic in the community, they naturally look with favor upon the prospect of a political change which, if carried out, would have the effect of depriving their Catholic fellow-citizens of the last vestige of civil and religious liberty. To the credit of this party, he it said, they are not hypocrites; they repudiate "loyalty;" and through their organs of the press make no secret of the ends at which they are aiming. This is pretty plain from the following extract from a newly established journal, called the Liberator; lately started in London, by one of the former agents of the Globe, and, of course, a staunch advocate of "Constitutional Changes."

"Loyalty"—says this Brownite organ—"is all very well, and much to be desired, but men do not like to pay twenty cents on every bushel of wheat for the privilege of disowning the stars and stripes! Let it again be made to appear that under that rule wheat is worth a dollar, while in Canada only 80c. or 90c. can be obtained for a better sample, and who may answer for what shall follow? We could name gentlemen whose daily boast is their loyalty, but who did not scruple to avow decided opinions in favor of annexation before the Reciprocity Treaty had an existence. Will a five or ten years' experience of its operation be apt to wean such of their leanings? We think not."

This is pretty plain speaking, and clearly reveals that annexation with the United States is the *arrière-pensée* of the party in whose name the above quoted journal speaks. Neither does the fact, that the great mass of the Orangemen of Upper Canada endorse and support the policy of this party, and that the strength, or rank and file of Clear-Gritism is composed of the "Scarlet Brethren" militate against this view, but, on the contrary, strongly confirms it.—Orange loyalty is, as the Orange Constitution declares, conditional. The Orangemen of Ireland make parade of their loyalty, and uphold British connection, because that connection is the instrument by which Protestant Ascendency in Ireland is upheld. But in Canada things are reversed. Though in Ireland the upholder of Protestantism, the British Imperial Government has, by the overruling providence of God, been made the chief instrument for upholding Popery in North America. Humanly speaking, the Power which, on the other side of the Atlantic, has so cruelly oppressed Catholics, and so justly incurred their hatred, has on this side been a buttress of the Church, and deserves therefore the loyal support of all her children. For, let us be just; and let us acknowledge that, on the whole, the policy of Great Britain towards its Catholic subjects in Canada has been, not only tolerant, but equitable; and that, under God, it is owing to our political connection with Great Britain, that the Church in Canada enjoys greater liberties, and more ample guarantees for the in-

tegrity of her possessions, than she enjoys in any other portion of the world. No where is the Church so free as she is in Canada; in no country does she exercise greater influence over the education of her children; whilst, at the same time, in no country are the rights of ecclesiastical property more scrupulously and honorably respected. Had Great Britain but dealt with its Catholic subjects in Ireland, as it has dealt with its Catholic subjects in Canada, Ireland would not be to-day, as it is, the disgrace and the standing difficulty of the British Government;—and it is because it is so—because the champions of Protestant Ascendency feel it to be so, and know that British connection, or the Imperial element in our Constitution, is an insuperable obstacle to the establishment of their beloved Ascendency in Canada—that Clear Grits and Orangemen can, and indeed if faithful to their principles, must unite in the adoption of a common policy; which, by striking out that obnoxious Imperial element in the existing Constitution of Canada, would at once inaugurate the blessed era of Canadian Protestant Ascendency. This is the secret of the political alliance between Orangemen and Clear-Gritism; for the vaunted loyalty of the former—and which at first blush would seem to make a union between them impossible—is but a conditional loyalty, and subordinate to the great end of Orangism—z.e., the suppression of Popery. In short, as we have often shown, Orangism in Upper Canada is but "Clear-Gritism" organised; though of course we recognise the fact that of the members of the former there are a few who are politically, or rather from party and personal motives, opposed to Mr. Brown, and who side with what are called the Conservatives. These form, in point of numbers, but an unimportant minority; whilst they are utterly destitute of any influence whatsoever on the Society itself—the great body of which is made up of all that is most fanatic and anti-Catholic amongst the demagogues and pharisaical brawlers of Upper Canada.

The object of the advocates of "Constitutional Changes," therefore, clearly indicates the duty of Catholics. As the former advocate those "changes" as an infallible means for the repression of Popery, so the latter should insist, that—in the words of Mr. McGee's solemn pledge to his constituents in 1857, and upon the strength of which he was returned to Parliament—

"THE CANADIAN CONSTITUTION, AS IT IS, MUST BE UPHOLD, since all the reforms and ameliorations required can be obtained under it."—Mr. McGee's Address to the Parliamentary Electors of Montreal, Dec. 7th, 1857.

This was our platform in 1857; this is our platform to-day; and never will we swerve one hair's breadth therefrom, or consent to have any one of its planks disturbed or shifted. Yet it change be forced upon us, of all changes, that which should give us repeal of the Union *pur et simple*, is the only one that the Catholics of Canada should accept, for under it alone could the autonomy of Catholic Lower Canada be preserved. A Federation of Colonies—with a Federal Government distinct from the Imperial Government, is, and is alone, competent to perform the functions of the Federal Government of all its Colonies. Leaving to each the management of its internal affairs, it controls their external relations with other Powers; defrays the expenses of armies and navies for their defence, and the common defence of the Empire; and is to them what the Federal Government of the United States is to the particular States of which that Union is composed. But what single function could a Federal Government of Colonies fulfill? what one useful purpose could such a government be made to subserve? It could enter into no Treaties with Foreign Powers; it could neither declare war, nor conclude peace—but would still have to follow in all things the lead of the Imperial authorities in these matters. Being incompetent therefore to fulfill any one of the functions of a Sovereign Federal Government, it would be either a mere useless extravagance and incumbrance, or it would soon become actively mischievous. The probability however is that it would be the latter; that, having nothing else to do, it would interfere actively in the internal affairs of the several Colonies of which the Federation was composed—since the management of all the external affairs of those Colonies, must of course, in virtue of their being Colonies, fall to the exclusive share of the Imperial Government. To what a condition Catholic Lower Canada would quickly be reduced, as a member of a Federation of the Protestant British Colonies of North America it is not difficult to foretell. Her autonomy would in short be more effectually destroyed under such a Federal regime, than it would be under a Legislative Union of the two Canadas, with Representation by Population.

THE "BIBLE CHRISTIANS."—This is the name adopted by a Protestant sect which prevails largely, we believe, in the United States, and in some parts of Upper Canada. With their peculiar tenets or theories we are not acquainted; but of their practice, the annexed article from the Woodstock Times—an Upper Canadian Protestant journal—will give no very favorable idea. The minister of the scondrels whose foul deeds are recorded is a Rev. Mr. Smith, who seems to have been a consenting party to the atrocities of his lambs or flock:—

"It appears that a farmer of the name of Brown, residing in the township of Dereham, has a wife, who happens—like most of her sex—to have 'a tongue in her head.' Mrs. Brown and her neighbors, once on terms of intimacy, lately have had their differences. These differences, in the course of events, assumed a seriousness that seldom belongs to country scandal. Mrs. Brown's neighbors being for the most part members of a denomination called 'Bible Christians,' took the occasion of the dedication of their denominational edifice, as the fitting time for planning her humiliation and disgrace, which, in their Christian forbearance, was to be nothing beyond a tarring and feathering. The kind offices of these devout people were also to be extended to the male Brown. The scheme, so well planned and in which so many joined, old as well as young, male as well as female, was not put in practice until the proper season, as the general inclemency of the weather about that time, gave certainty that the operation would not only be disagreeable but painful. Consequently on the first

of December last, the party being formed and the neighborhood on the tip-top of excitement, the attack was made. It does not appear who led this gallant phalanx of pious scondrels. They, however, presented themselves, a little after eight o'clock, at the door of the domicile of the Browns, and demanded admission. Whether Mrs. Brown had had an inkling of their purpose or not, it is difficult to say.—Having, however, with the curiosity belonging to her sex, taken a peep at the comers, and finding them (five in number) with their faces blackened and their coats reversed, she prudently decided not to admit them. On finding the door closed against them and admission refused, they tried the manly expedient of lying, and fabricated an excuse to see Mr. Brown. This had no better success, when they applied their bludgeons to the door, starting it from its hinges and fastening. At this stage of the proceedings Mr. and Mrs. Brown, and the two children in the house with them, it appears became greatly alarmed, and piteously implored mercy at the hands of their assailants. The appeal was disregarded, and a second attack on the door removed all obstacles to the ingress of the masked and cowardly followers of the Rev. (?) Mr. Smith. Mrs. Brown, in her affright, on the entrance of her cowardly assailants, fled to the garret. The male Brown with axe in hand, stood inside his room door, when the gallant captain of this christian force, gained the centre of the floor, and spoke the terms of treaty, which were these:—The Browns were to surrender themselves, trusting for their lives to the clemency of their captors; whereupon a party was deployed to seize Mrs. Brown, while Mr. Brown was marched off in charge of three men, unshod, unbreeched, and unbanned, his retiring garment fluttering gracefully in the pure air of a bitter December night. Quick followed the other party with Mrs. Brown in charge, her imploring accents mingling with the martial tread of her gallant escort. After traversing to within obnoxious proximity of a rushing stream, the party halted. There, in the biting wind, began the duty of the night, which was to be rewarded by a sumptuous feast at the hospitable board of the benevolent and exemplary Smith. Tar was applied liberally to the head, the body, and the legs of Mr. Brown, until his maternal ancestor would not have recognized in him the slightest resemblance of her hopeful son."

Similar outrages were then offered to the unfortunate women; and then followed scenes which we cannot venture to describe, with which we will not pollute our columns, or the eyes of our readers. Suffice it to say that all that brutality could devise, or unbribed lust perpetrate, was inflicted upon the miserable victim of these Bible Christians; of whom—though some have fled the country—two, a fellow of the name of Franklin Moyer, and another of the name of Jack Snell were arrested; and being put on their trial at the late County Assizes, were convicted of a capital felony. Upon the trial itself, our cotemporary the Woodstock Times offers the following comments:—

"People will doubtless exclaim, surely such men had no counsel, 'learned in the law,' to urge their acquittal? Surely such crime had no support, either professional or with the public? But, enquiring reader, able counsel they had, and the community of Bible Christians sent the Rev. Mr. Smith to crush by his respectability the testimony of the outraged Mrs. Brown. The defence set up was that Mrs. Brown's virtue and truthfulness should not be relied upon; that the innocent pastime of tarring composed the doing of that eventful night. One witness swore that the neighborhood of the Browns had long since ceased to hold them in respect; another, that the youths of the Brown's household had made free with the fruit of neighboring orchards; and a third, that neighbor's geese were not safe from harm on the Brown fields or garden; that Mr. Brown had allowed himself to be sued in the Division Court, and that from these and like causes the two Browns and the two children should not be believed on oath in reference to one portion of the proceedings of the night of the first of December, though perfectly truthful in respect to all the rest. But the reverend respectability of Mr. Smith did not avail. The force of the goose story was lost on the jury, and the arguing of Mr. Gray 'Love's labor lost.' The case for the crown was put to the jury clothed in modest simplicity, and with a forbearance crushing in its effect. The venerable judge said to the jury that as the tarring with all its details was not denied, there was no effort required to induce the belief that the greater offence was committed.

And so thought the jury; and without wasting much time they rendered their verdict of guilty.—Thus terminated the most disgusting case that ever came before an Oxford jury."

It is consolatory to know that the two scondrels above named, in spite of the efforts of their worthy Minister, have been sentenced to be hung on the 8th prox. But then again, such is the maudlin sympathy with criminals that obtains in Canada, it is much to be feared that some excuse will be found for evading the execution of this most righteous sentence; the more so, as the convicts, being Protestants, will enlist in their favor the active sympathy of the evangelical press, and Protestant Secret Societies. Were they Papists they would, and most deservedly, be left to their fate; as it is, great, and probably successful efforts will be made to cheat the gallows of its legitimate prey.

USURY.—The annexed paragraph we clip from the Toronto Globe. It would seem to indicate that usury, or the exacting an exorbitant interest for the use of money, is almost as dangerous in a material, as in a moral point of view:—

"It is no easy thing for people, having money on hand to make up their minds what to invest in.—High rate of interest, and perfect safety, is a very pleasant combination; but, how to be sure of both, is a question. Thompson's Bank Note Reporter says:—This question we have argued with a thousand of men, and we may say women, too, whose sums of green and caution were all well developed. The past few years have given us a very good solution, which, when put into table form, shows about the following results:—

- Those who strove for 12 per cent and more—lost all.
- Those who strove for 10 per cent—lost 5ths.
- Those who strove for 9 per cent—lost 3-6ths.
- Those who strove for 8 per cent—lost 1.
- Those who strove for 7 per cent—lost 1.
- Those who were satisfied with 6 per cent—lost little.
- Those who were satisfied with 5 per cent—saved all.

If any one is curious to prove this table by any test within their circle of acquaintance, they will please go back to the investments made in 1858 to 1860, inclusive. This much is certain; those who have adhered to the strongest securities are now far—farther—farther—better off, than those who adhered to high rates of interest on the outlay."—Globe.

QUEBEC ELECTION.—The Hon. Mr. Alroy and M. Simard having been returned, without opposition, for the West and Centre Districts, respectively, took their seats in the House on Monday the 7th inst.

INCREASE OF ADULTERY.—In the course of a debate in the House of Lords on the 17th ult., on the immense business which the Divorce Court has to transact, Lord Lyndhurst remarked that, though only two years and a quarter had elapsed since that Court had been called into existence, cases had so accumulated, "that it would take four years to dispose of the arrears of business with which it had to deal; before the expiration of which time new cases would have accumulated." A pleasant prospect truly!

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The inquest on the body of the unfortunate woman, Marguerite Robillard, who was killed on Sunday the 29th ult., by the falling of an old wall on the Champ de Mars, was brought to a close on Monday last, when the following verdict was returned by the jury:—

"That Margaret Robillard, wife of Joseph Delmont, came to her death from wounds and bruises inflicted by the falling upon her body of a certain stone wall, being and situate near the Champ de Mars in this city of Montreal on the twenty ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty."

And the Jurors do further declare that the said stone wall which caused the death of the said Margaret Robillard, being in an insecure imperfect and unsound state, was on the said twenty-ninth day of the month of April last past the property of the Provincial Government of the Province of Canada.

And the Jurors further state that blame is to be attached to the Provincial Government of Canada for having neglected to remove or repair the said wall prior to the 29th day of April last past.

In witness whereof, as well as the said Coroner, the Jurors aforesaid have hereunto annexed their hands and seals in this city of Montreal, this seventh day of May in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty."

Whilst no one is exempt from error, whilst the most cautious, and the best intentioned, oft commit sad mistakes, the number of those who have the courage and the frankness to make full amends for their errors and mistakes, in the honorable and truly Catholic spirit of the Toronto Freeman, is small indeed. In our issue of the 27th ult., we ventured to indicate one or two expressions of our cotemporary, which we condemned as unsound, and as evidently incautiously uttered; for we would not suspect him of a deliberate design to distort facts, or advance unsound doctrine. Hereupon our cotemporary replies in the subjoined article, which does honor to his heart and to his head:—

"AN EXPLANATION AND CORRECTION.

THE TRUE WITNESS of the 27th contains certain comments upon an article, which was published in the Freeman of the 20th ult., that require some notice at our hands. In the main, we frankly and sincerely concur in the propriety of our cotemporary's remarks.

The article in question was hurriedly written, and hence assertions crept into it, which, on reflection, we believe to be incorrect and untenable.

We undertook to refute the objections of a Protestant gentleman, with whom we had been in conversation a few days before, and who charged us with love of despotism, in that, we sympathized with the Pope in his contests with his rebellious subjects.

In replying to him, we used as a *retorqueo argumentum*, the following paragraph, on which the TRUE WITNESS has commented:—"The Irish Catholics of Toronto do not favor the oppression of their co-religionists in the States of the Church. The Pope's subjects have the same right to elect their own rulers as the people of Ireland, Poland, Hungary, India or the Ionian Isles have to choose theirs." As if we had said: "The Pope's subjects have no better right to choose their sovereign, than have the people of Ireland, Poland, &c., to choose theirs. But, according to you, the latter have no right to choose their sovereigns; therefore, the Pope's subjects have not the right to withdraw themselves from their allegiance to him, and transfer it to another sovereign." This being the scope and spirit of our argument, our cotemporary will see, that we by no means intend to maintain that the people of the States of the Church had the right to tear themselves away from the anchor of their political, as well as religious salvation,—their allegiance to the best of rulers Pius IX.

With regard to the other paragraph, which elicited the strictures of our cotemporary, we unhesitatingly avow that it is open to exception, and we thank the TRUE WITNESS for calling our attention to it. We are not of those who deem themselves infallible, and we are at all times most willing to correct errors into which haste and want of reflection may betray us. To our minds the constitution of the Church is essentially Papal, and history clearly proves that, those nations which have swung themselves loose from the moorings of Christ's infallible Church, began their downward career by resisting what they termed Papal encroachments, and by sliding into false and easy principles of Gallicanism, which is simply a stepping stone to schism and heresy. We do not believe, that the Irish Church has been ever tainted, to any extent, with Gallicanism, either before or since the Reformation. It is true, that on several occasions it rejected the advice of Papal representatives; for instance that of Cardinal Parpays who counselled the Synod of Kells to adopt the tythe system, and of Mgr. Quarantotti who wished to impose the *Veto* on the Irish Bishops. With these examples before our mind, strengthened by the conduct of the Anglo-Irish of the Pale, on the occasion of Riuaccini's Mission to Ireland, the ill-judged expressions escaped us, which our cotemporary so justly censured.

One thing is strictly true, to use the language of the TRUE WITNESS, that "The boast and glory of Ireland, of which no enemies can rob her, is that she has ever been the most truly Popish country in Europe;" and therefore it is strictly false to assert,—and we recall the assertion,—that "the pages of Irish history are bright in the record of the narrative of the continuous opposition which the Irish people gave even to Papal Nuncios, when urging a policy adverse to their views and aspirations after liberty."

The frankness with which the Freeman acknowledges his mistake, assures us that it was through pure inadvertence that he wrote the passage by us complained of; and knowing from experience how difficult it is, in the hurry of writing for the periodical press, to avoid occasional errors, we can easily conceive how our cotemporary allowed to escape from him a few hasty words, which, upon reflection, he at once withdraws. We would, in conclusion, beg of him to believe that in noticing those words we were animated by no ill-will, or censorious spirit; and we would take this opportunity of assuring him of our sincere respect for the courage, good taste, for the gentlemanly and Christian feeling, which he has manifested in withdrawing the offensive expressions.

LECTURE ON "LIBERTY."

(From the Ottawa Vindicator, May 2.)

On Tuesday evening last, that ever assembled in the Son's Hall, came together to hear a lecture on the above subject, by the Rev. Eugene O'Keefe, Pastor of the Catholic Church at this place.

At half-past seven, by request of the audience, John Warren, Esq., took the chair and introduced the speaker of the evening, who, in rising to address the audience, remarked that he did so with less embarrassment than in any other position he was ever called upon to take; because, in every public meeting in which duty or circumstances led him to take an active part, he had always most vigorously prescribed for himself one maxim—never to allow a single expression to escape him which could in any manner that good understanding which should ever obtain among the common brotherhood of men. The public speaker and christian minister should endeavor to sow the seeds of peace and good will among the fallen members of a fallen human family, such as all mankind were. Some speakers were eloquent in engendering anti-christian feeling and anti-social harmony, but those who held up to ignorant scorn and public contempt a numerous, respected, or any portion of their fellow-citizens, and who introduced and commend societies with those designs, were the very bane and pest of those audiences which they addressed. (Applause.) It were better for society that it were minus such instructors—better that their tongues should cleave to their palates, than that they should be spared to society only to take away its very foundation stone—which was fraternal charity. Whilst he felt, in common with every one before him, he said, a burning horror of the procedure of public speakers of the type alluded to, he would endeavor to refrain most scrupulously from letting any expression drop at which any person could take umbrage. However, he did not wish the audience to think that he had learned the degrading art of temporization. He had chosen a free subject, and intended to deliver upon it deliberate opinions in a free country.—(Hear, hear, and applause.) If any thing should drop upon which any person might put any bad construction, that expression be disclaimed by anticipation, as soon as it was received in that unworthy sense of which, contrary to his design, it might be susceptible. With these preliminary observations, which, he said, seemed called for by the peculiarity of the position he occupied, he proceeded to the subject of the lecture.

In commencing, he alluded to the frequent use of the term throughout the world. It was found on the lips of the patriot, of the rebel, of the monarchist and of the republican. All men pretended to love liberty—even the slaveholder who cracked his whip in the face of his crouching slave. Some made liberty to consist in the power to gratify all the base passions which enslaved the heart of man—the victim of intemperance, for instance, who uses his liberty to inebriate that very soul which is stamped with the image of the eternal. All the way down his dismal career, he flatters himself that he holds to the golden chain of liberty. Again, the calumniator makes his idea of liberty consist in a right to rob his neighbor of his good reputation. The spirit of liberty consisted in nothing of the kind, but the very opposite. Consider, said the lecturer, those pure spirits, the holy angels. When Lucifer, in proud rebellion, raised the standard of revolt upon the battlements of heaven, those pure spirits had it in their power to swell the rebel ranks and cry "We will not serve either." The reward of their fidelity was their deliverance from the power of transgressing the law of their creator. Who was so insane as to pretend that they had less liberty than before? If liberty consisted in the power of doing evil, then those pure spirits had now less liberty than formerly. In the Divine Being himself there was no power of doing evil, yet there was no limits to his liberty. The enemy of mankind—who was the father of deception, ever bent on our ruin—endeavored constantly to lead us to believe that the power of doing evil was liberty. Many, instead of being ashamed of the exercise of the power of doing evil, gloried in it. The false idea concerning liberty which he was endeavoring to combat, was so prevalent of late, that even growing up boys and girls regard themselves as free only when they are doing evil. They should look upon themselves as slaves when they depart unreasonably from the parental mandate. They should look upon themselves as free when the command of the parents sinks deep, and by its own weight, into their docile souls. In like manner, all should look upon themselves as free inasmuch as they have the power, not of doing evil, but of doing good—a power which is, as such, necessarily free. The fallen angels could do no good. They had no liberty whatever. The pure angels had liberty because they had the power of doing good. If the idea that liberty consisted only in the power of doing good were generally received, and carried out, we never would see rebellion under the parental roof; we should never see the red arm of murder raised in the sacred name of liberty. We should look upon ourselves as spending that day in freedom alone, which we made conducive to the end for which we were created:—and as having spent in slavery, those hours, alone, which we had spent in vice and crime.

The speaker here divided the subject into the four heads of Natural, Civil, and Divine Liberty, and Liberty of Conscience, and after explaining the first three, approached the fourth with the remark that he was now supposed to be threading on slippery ground, but he hoped to get through without falling. The audience, no doubt, he said, naturally felt anxious to know his definition of liberty of conscience. It was this:—the right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, without in any way or in the remotest degree violating the equal right of others to do the same. (Applause.) That was his idea of liberty of conscience. Religion was a matter between each man and his God, and no intermediate power had any right to coerce, by physical means, any of God's creatures to worship contrary to the dictates of his or her own conscience. (Applause.) When he thus defined liberty of conscience, however, he must be clearly understood. He spoke of that right in reference to men only; but could not thus speak of it in reference to the Supreme Being. All had the right, so far as man was concerned, to worship according to conscience, but they had not that right in relation to God. If so, when the dictates of our conscience became wrong, it would follow that, in relation to the Supreme Being, we had a right to do wrong.—We had no such right, and could never have it.—Every man outstepped the path of duty the moment he had recourse to physical means to alter a fellow mortal's views, yet no man had a right to any liberty of conscience in relation to the Creator. Otherwise, the idolator could say to the Almighty that he was but exercising a right given him in thus worshipping according to the dictates of his own conscience.—Each man so far as his fellow man was concerned, should enjoy perfect freedom of conscience, and it was persecution for any man to interfere with that freedom. Let Methodists have liberty of conscience—the Episcopalians also, and the other denominations—and he was sure the audience would not take it in a bad spirit if he asked them to let the poor Papists have a little liberty of conscience too.—(Laughter.) I would not be a minister of the Christian religion if the Christian religion did not recognize the principle that every man has a right to worship according to the dictates of his own conscience. If men possessed a true spirit of liberty of conscience, they would never listen to misrepresentations with regard to their neighbours' creeds. They would not swallow everything told them but would go to the books which are the exponents of its religious tenets. Again, if we had a true spirit of liberty, we should never withhold our patronage from our neighbor on account of his religious belief. (Great applause.)

Our maxim should be 'live and let live.' There were places in which this was not always observed in which a poor servant girl was disqualified for holding a certain situation on account of a dissenting mistress. Was this not an attempt to make them less free to worship according to their consciences? Was it not an attempt to manacle in the bonds of slavery that spirit which was designed to wing its way unobstructed through the delightful regions of religious liberty? Was it not an attempt to rob them of what they consider the true religion—a boon for which twelve millions of martyrs suffered in the early ages of the church. The contest was then between a true and a false religion—now, it was the same. Why not, then in this day of tolerance, respect their convictions? [Applause.] In this country, what made this meddling still more excruciating was the fact that both employers and servants had elsewhere been both partakers of the same bondage, and quickened under the smart of the same oppressor's blow. Remembrances of other places and other times should imbue us with a hatred of everything which savored in the remotest degree of religious intolerance. If we had a true spirit of liberty, we should never be possessed of a spirit of vindictiveness. The speaker here illustrated this idea by an anecdote of a dying man, who, being told by his spiritual counsellor, that he could not go to heaven unless he forgave his neighbor, said he would forgive him, but with the same breath, charged his son not to forget him! Also, if a spirit of liberty were fully enjoyed, a man could not have a great attachment to the things of the world. To illustrate, an anecdote was introduced of a husband, when near death, making his will, while the wife stood by and solemnly assured the lawyer that her husband was out of his head everytime he willed anything to any person but herself. The persecutions for righteousness' sake, about which we read, he continued, were not prompted by religion, but by people's own vindictive propensities. They were actuated by those unworthy feelings by which, in an evil hour, they permitted themselves to be swayed. He must here say, in justice to the christian church, and in eternal confusion to the enemies of the christian name, that there was not on record a single instance wherein she wielded the sword in order to propagate throughout an anti-christian world, the truths of the divine religion. Individuals professing christianity in all its integrity, and members of the christian church, might have persecuted, and did persecute, but their persecution could be no more ascribed to the christian church than a murder by a British subject could be charged upon the British constitution. [Applause.] Thanking the audience exceedingly for the attention given him, the speaker, after a few concluding remarks, took his seat amid warm applause.

On motion of A. Farewell, Esq., a vote of thanks was then tendered to the Rev. gentleman for his logical and spirited address to which he briefly replied, and after the usual complimentary vote to the chairman, the audience was dismissed.

We learn from a correspondent at Ottawa that the laborers on the public works are "out on a strike," and that in consequence much distress is prevalent amongst the working classes. A serious fire occurred in Ottawa a few days ago; a number of houses were destroyed, and amongst others the office of the Ottawa Banner. Fires have also been very prevalent of late in Toronto, and are attributed to incendiarism.

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT.—We have to record a very pleasing event which took place [on Saturday evening] at the residence of David Rae, Esq., near Long Point. In consequence of that gentleman withdrawing from the firm of Messrs. Thomas & Wm. Molson & Co., where he had acted in the capacity of principal book-keeper for twenty-six years, his fellow-clerks resolved upon presenting him with a Silver Snuff Box, accompanied with an address couched in very complimentary terms.

Montreal, 28th April, 1860.

TO DAVID RAE, ESQ. Sir,—As your faithful service of upwards of a quarter of a century in the firm of Messrs. T. & W. Molson & Co. is about to terminate, we, the undersigned, who have for many years co-operated with you in the same establishment, cannot allow this event to occur without testifying to you in some slight degree, the lively recollection we shall ever entertain of the friendly offices we have so frequently received whilst you were acting in the capacity of senior book-keeper to our present respected employers.

Although we cannot but regret your departure from amongst us—more especially as we have often profited by your good counsel and service, nevertheless we rejoice at the pleasing fact that the prudence and economy which you have hitherto exercised in your domestic arrangements enable you to retire from this—the field of your patriarchal labour—to a delightful rural home, under such favorable circumstances as we most fervently wish may ensure for you many years of uninterrupted bliss: we know and feel pleased—that you carry with you the united good wishes of every member of that family, for whose benefit you have assiduously labored, and the remembrance of this will stimulate us to follow your excellent example.

Receive, then, dear Sir, this offering of our good wishes towards you—it is but a slight memento of the warmth of our feelings, still sufficient to indicate the sincerity of our good expressions, and will in memory the pleasing fact that your name is warmly cherished by an extensive circle of friends, not the least enthusiastic of whom are those who subscribe this document.

THOMAS BROWNES, JOSEPH PAYNE, WILLIAM HURLEY, JOSEPH LEE, A. C. BENNETT, A. A. LYNCH.

Mr. Rae acknowledged the compliment shown towards him in pleasing terms, evidently overpowered at such a flattering testimonial. Immediately afterwards he entertained his friends to a sumptuous repast, at which we may observe that every person present appeared determined to refresh his inward man; and when they had fully participated in the "feast of reason and flow of soul," the assemblage separated much delighted at the proceedings of the evening.—Transcript.

GALLANT CONDUCT IN RESCUING FOUR LIVES.—Between five and six o'clock on Sunday afternoon, a canoe containing four men was upset in the vicinity of the berth of the "North Briton." No sooner was the accident observed that Thos. Ryan, one of the men employed on board the steamer in question, seized a small stage, and jumped with it into the river. In this manner the four men were rescued from their highly dangerous position. This same Ryan will be remembered, on account of a similar noble action which he performed last year, under the following circumstances. A boy fell into the River, and Capt. Smith, of the Steamship "Indian" at once leaped after him. The boy laid hold of Captain Smith, and both were in imminent peril, when Ryan, who, at the time, was sailing with Capt. Smith, at once seized a plank and boldly plunging overboard succeeded in rescuing his Commander and the boy. Such conduct as this surely merits recognition, and we have no doubt when brought under the notice of the Humane Society that the brave fellow will receive one of the medals which they bestow for deeds like his.—Herald.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT ST. JOHNS.—About ten o'clock on Friday night, three boys out boating on the Richelieu were upset, and one of them was drowned. At the inquest held by Mr. Tasse, a verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned.

THE RAPE AND MURDER CASE AT ST. JOHNS.—Madame Baizallon, and her daughter, a girl aged 13 years, on the 17th April last, left the village of St. Athanasie, opposite St. Johns, for their home at Le Soisante St. Gregoire, on the line of the Shefford and Ombay Railway. On the 20th the bodies were found, near the line of railway, covered with brush, horribly mutilated, the heads and shoulders being covered with bruises and wounds, apparently inflicted with two heavy sticks, found close to the bodies, covered with blood. The girl had been violated, and the double murder doubtless perpetrated to hide the crime. The excitement at St. Johns was intense, and the sad subject was the universal topic. The inquest, which was adjourned from Friday night, was continued on Saturday. Several witnesses were examined, and the result was that two men—Collette and Morin—were handed over to the Sheriff, and by him were sent off by the three o'clock train to this city, where, in the jail, they will await a further examination. Mr. Sheriff Desrivieres (to whom our Reporter—Montreal Herald—is much indebted for special information), had ample reason to be proud that the two men were not rescued and lynched. The feeling of the district is raised to the highest pitch about the matter, and had the two not been sent off by the early train, there is every reason to believe that they would have been summarily dealt with. The further inquiry into the details of this sickening case will be resumed in a few days.

NEW PARTY COMBINATIONS.—We (Hamilton Spectator) alluded some days since to the rumored intention of one of the recalcitrant Grit leaders casting about him with the view of effecting, if possible, a new alliance, or bringing about certain party combinations so as to render himself and a few others independent of the man who dare no longer attempt to dragoon his party as he was wont to do. The rumor came from a reliable source, and we have not the least doubt that the scheme would have been persevered in, provided it had not been publicly referred to.—That such a thing was contemplated, we have good reasons for believing; and we are not sure that the project has yet been abandoned; at all events, we incline to the opinion that new combinations are still sought after. We have it on good authority, that certain of the Opposition party are looking forward to a general election as the means of effecting a fusion of the most significant character. Of course office is the only object of the schemers; they have been kept so long in the cold shades of opposition that they begin to think there is no chance of obtaining place unless through trickery and deception; hence it is that the leading "traitor" in the Opposition camp is said to be engaged in the laudable endeavor of fusing the discordant elements of the extreme sections of the Ministerial and Opposition parties. It is hinted that the plotter has received some encouragement, but we cannot believe it, for we have too good an opinion of the Reform section of the Moderate party, to suppose for a moment that they will submit to be led astray by any member of the Opposition who has his own ends to serve in bringing about new combinations. It is not improbable that the attempt has been made, but its success is another thing.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday last, at Longueuil, a child about three years old, accidentally set fire to a dwelling house, which was entirely destroyed, and the poor child perished in the flames.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.—On Thursday morning the house, barn, store and stables of Mr. Campbell at Henrieville, were destroyed by fire, supposed to arise from a child playing with fire.

EAST MIDDLESEX.—The London Free Press states, that the Sheriff has fixed the day for the nomination of candidates for East Middlesex, which will take place on the 14th inst., the polling days to come off on the 22nd and 23rd.

THE WHEAT.—We are sorry to say, that in our travels recently through Scarborough, Vaughan, Markham, Pickering, Whitechurch, and King, the wheat looks bad, much of it being frost-killed. It is also suffering much from the want of warm rain. During past week we have had some severe frosts. At present the prospect looks the very reverse of encouraging, many of the fields of fall wheat having to be ploughed.—York Herald.

ESSEX COUNTY TREASURER CONVICTED.—George Bullock, Treasurer of Essex county, was convicted on Thursday at the assizes held in Sandwich, of embezzling the public funds. He was taken from the court room to gaol, where he will be confined to await the result of two more indictments for specifications relating to the same offence. The amount of his defalcations is not publicly known. He has a wife and family of children, all well advanced in years.

Remittances unavoidably crowded out; shall appear next week.

The following Commercial Review has been taken from the Montreal Witness of Wednesday last.

The weather has been beautiful, but the temperature is colder.

We hear of complaints from the country of want of rain. In some districts, especially on the smaller streams, fears are entertained that a good deal of Lumber will have to be left over, unless we have rain shortly.

The tendency of the British markets is still upwards, and the long continuance thereof of cold, ungenial weather, increasing the scarcity of fodder for the cattle, and raising fears for the growing crops, has considerable influence on the markets.

Flour continues steady at the rates last quoted, with a moderate consumptive demand. Good brands of Superfine bring \$5.65 to \$5.75. There is no fancy in the market; it would command about \$6.25. Extras are scarce, and rather more enquired for at \$6.75 to \$7. Double Extras are slow of sale at \$7.25 to \$7.50.

Spring Wheat has been sold at \$1.27 1/2.

Peace.—82 cents has been paid for a good shipping parcel.

Pork.—There is little demand at present, and prices continue without change. We quote Prime \$12.75 to \$13.25, according to quality; Prime Mess, \$14; Mess, \$18.

Butter continues without the least approach to activity. Old Butter is not saleable over 10 cents. New is scarce and wanted, and would fetch about 15 cents.

Eggs are in demand at 6 1/2 per dozen. Ashes dull and looking downwards. Pots are 29s 9d to 30s; Pearls, 32s, to 32s 3d.

Potatoes slow of sale at about 40 cents per bushel for good.

MONTREAL MARKET REPORT.—Oats 2s to 2s 1d. Barley, 3s 4d to 3s 9d. Indian Corn, 4s 6d to 5s. Peas, 3s 6d to 3s 9d. Buckwheat, 2s 9d. to 3s. Flax Seed, 6s to 6s 6d. Timothy Seed, 15s to 17s 6d. Clover Seed, 6 1/2 to 7d per lb. Bag Flour 16s, to 16s 6d. Oatmeal, 11s 9d, to 12s. Dressed Hogs, \$7.50 to \$8. Butter—Fresh, 1s to 1s 3d. Eggs, 6d to 6 1/2d by the barrel. Potatoes, 4s to 4s 6d. Maple Sugar 4d to 4 1/2d. Hay \$10 to \$13; Straw, \$4 to \$7.

Remarks.—There was a large attendance of farmers and a good supply of produce. Very little Hay and Straw in the market.

Have you a Cough, Cold, pain in the Chest, or Bronchitis? If in fact have you the premonitory symptoms of "Inflaminate Arterial" Consumption? Know that relief is at hand in Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

There's a vile counterfeit of this Balsam, therefore be sure and buy only that prepared by S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston, which has the written signature of J. BUTTS on the outside wrapper.

This certifies that I have for several years used Davis' Pain Killer in my family in several of those cases for which it is recommended, and find it a very useful family medicine. REV. ASA BRONSON.

Birth.

In this city, on the 10th inst., the wife of Mr. Francis Mullin, Grocer, McGill Street, of a son.

Married.

On the 7th inst., in St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. P. Dowd, Mr. Hugh Devlin, to Miss Margaret Sullivan, both of this City.

Died.

In this city, on the 9th inst., Thomas Dalton, Printer, youngest son of Mr. John Dalton, aged 25 years and 4 months.

In this city, on the 9th inst., after a long and painful illness, Patrick Joseph Fogarty, aged 29 years.

Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend his Funeral, from the residence of Mr. Coyle, Parthenais Street, Quebec Suburbs, on Friday morning, the 11th inst., at eight o'clock, to the Parish Church, and from thence to the Catholic Cemetery, without further notice, as no cards will be issued.

In Quebec, on Wednesday, the 25th ult., Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. John McKenzie, aged 21 years and 5 months.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION,



COURSE OF LECTURES—1859-60.

THE REV. MR. O'FARRELL

WILL DELIVER THE SIXTH LECTURE of the above Course,

On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, 14th Inst.,

IN THE

"CABINET DE LECTURE,"

Situate Opposite the Seminary of St. Sulpice.

SUBJECT:

"Ireland as She has been—as She is—as She ought to be."

Tickets of Admission, 1s 3d each; to be had of the Committee of Management, at Messrs. D. & J. Sadiers' Bookstore, and at the Hall door on the Evening of the Lecture.

Doors open at half-past seven o'clock, P.M.; Lecture to commence at Eight o'clock precisely. The BAND of the Association will be in attendance.

By Order,

JOHN P. KELLY, Sec. Sec.

May 10, 1860.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

WE, the undersigned, having this day (1st May) entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP, will carry on the business of DYERS and SCOURERS, under the name of DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO.,

At No. 38, Sanguinet Street.

HUGH DEVLIN,

EDWARD MURPHY.

With respect to the above, Mr. H. DEVLIN has been in my employment for the last six years. I have no hesitation in saying that he is in every way capable of conducting the above business, in the very best manner.

JOHN McCLOSKEY,

38, Sanguinet Street.

JOHN McCLOSKEY'S

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS,

38, Sanguinet Street,

North corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street.

THE above Establishment will be continued, in all its branches, as formerly by the undersigned. As this establishment is one of the oldest in Montreal, and the largest of the kind in Canada, being fitted up by Steam in the very best place, and is capable of doing any amount of business with despatch—we pledge ourselves to have every article done in the very best manner, and at moderate charges.

We will DYE all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woolens, &c., as also SCOURING all kinds of Silk and Woolen Shawls, Morcen Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted.

DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO.

With respect to the change that has taken place in the above Establishment, it has been done only for the better management of the same; and I wish to inform the Public that I have not retired from the business, as has been circulated through the City in hand-bills. I am still the head Manager, until further notice.

JOHN McCLOSKEY,

38 Sanguinet Street.

NOW PUBLISHING,

IN PARTS, (8VO. DEMI SIZE)

A THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL

TREATISE ON ALGEBRA.

First Part Just Ready.

THE WHOLE, when issued, will be found to be a complete and comprehensive Volume on the Science. For Sale at the Booksellers', and at the TRUE WITNESS Office.

Price 2s 9d, or 55 cents.

April 19, 1860.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL PORTABLE UPRIGHT STEAM ENGINE (six horse power) complete, formerly used on pile driving at the Victoria Bridge.

F. B. McNAMEE.



R. PATTON,

CUSTOMER BOOTMAKER,

No. 229, Notre Dame Street,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his kind Patrons and the Public in general for their very liberal patronage during the last Seven years; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

R. P. will, in future, devote his whole attention to WORK MADE TO ORDER. Now is the time!

Montreal, April 19, 1860.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.—The Moniteur of Sunday publishes a decree reducing by one centimetre the minimum height required for recruits.

The same journal announces that the Legislative Body has agreed to the contingent of 100,000 men for the present year by 238 against 6 votes.

The Minister of Marine has published a circular, authorising young men of the class of 1859, residing on the seacoast, to contract voluntary engagements to serve in the navy for seven years. In order to facilitate the entrance into the service of a greater number of these young conscripts, the Minister has reduced the height required for admission from one metre 65 centimetres to one metre 63 centimetres.

Great activity is observable in the port of Toulon, and likewise at Marseilles. It has been observed in the latter town that for some time past the departure of Imperial couriers for Constantinople, bearing despatches, and returning thence, have been incessant.—Times' Paris Cor.

Accounts from Chalons state that the regiments selected to form the camp there have already arrived, and taken up their former positions. Tents are being pitched in every direction, and the other works are being erected by engineer officers and their men. The ground now enclosed for the camp is double in extent to that occupied last year, and extends to the right of the great Mourmoulen. The artillery will occupy a very large space this year. The cavalry likewise will be more numerous. The engineer officers state that it will be the largest camp yet established for military manoeuvres.

The relations between the French Government and the Swiss Confederation are at present so unfriendly that it is uncertain whether the Marquis de Turgot, the French Ambassador, will return to Berne.

It is said that the instructions given to Baron Gros by the French Government are to arrange the differences with China, and to return with the army to France as quick as possible.

CONFERENCE OF THE GREAT POWERS.—PARIS, April 17.—M. Thouvenel has informed the representatives of the Powers who signed the final act of Vienna, of the nature of the reception France will give to the circular note of the Swiss Federal Council of the 5th of April, respecting the convocation of an European conference.

It was not until the King of Sardinia had formally taken possession of Lombardy, and the treaties of Zurich had been signed and ratified, that France and Austria jointly addressed an invitation to the Powers who had signed the treaties of Vienna to assemble in conference in order to make known to them the territorial arrangements which had resulted from the cession of Lombardy to Piedmont, which cession was freely consented to by Austria. No Power having then objected, France will now follow the same course. When, therefore, the cession of Savoy and Nice, freely consented to by Piedmont, shall have been sanctioned and ratified by universal suffrage of the inhabitants, and by the vote of the Sardinian Parliament, France will take possession of those provinces. Immediately afterwards she will consent to the assembling of a conference for the purpose of receiving communication of the treaty concluded on the 24th of March last between Napoleon III. and King Victor Emmanuel.

France will likewise be willing that the said conference shall examine the following question. In what manner are the rights of France, irrevocably acquired through the cession of Savoy and Nice by the King of Sardinia, to be reconciled with the guarantees stipulated by the treaties in favor of Switzerland? It being, however, well understood, that the conference shall leave the treaty of the 24th March intact.

M. Louis Veilliot, late editor of the Univers, has addressed the following letter to the manager of the Pays:—

"You announced, on the authority of the Belgian journals, that the papers seized on my person on my return from Rome had been restored to me. To-day the Belgian journals publish that news. A portion of my papers were, in fact, returned to me, but I was told the remainder was retained in order to prepare an indictment against me, in case it should be considered expedient to do so. It is now eight days since that took place. I have employed the week in demanding my papers or a prosecution, and I have obtained nothing except an assurance that my demands are unavailing. This position between the indictment with which I was menaced and the favor said to have been granted to me appears to me to be neither one thing nor the other. The journals have asserted other inaccuracies with respect to my adventure and to the contents of my papers. I shall merely say there was no search made at my residence—my travelling pocketbook was alone seized. It contained, besides a sealed parcel addressed to the Apostolic Nuncio, family letters and notes made by myself on a matter I was about to publish, and some blank paper. My children's letters, other family papers, and some of my notes were returned to me. The rest were detained, including the blank paper. I know, Sir, your benevolent disposition, but, as it might not be sufficient to induce you to insert this letter textually, you will pardon me for invoking my right."

It is generally believed that the Prince of Monaco has refused to barter his Principality with the Emperor Louis Napoleon for a seat in the Senate and an annual income of 200,000f. Rentes, which are said to have been offered to him as the price of the annexation to France.—The Prince, unlike King Victor Emmanuel, will not part with the cradle of his family, and will remain an independent Sovereign. Roquebrune and Mentone, which separated from Monaco after the revolution of 1848, are to be annexed to France by virtue of the treaty between Victor Emmanuel and Louis Napoleon.

The Tablet writes:—As the Cardinal de

Gousset lately said with perfect truth in the Senate, the sympathy of the French nation on behalf of the Pope is continually increasing, and all the means employed by the Government, to check the agitation (which it alleges to have been artificially produced by the Clergy) have only proved utterly futile and inapplicable. Nay, the well-informed "Gazette d'Augsbourg" tell us that great doubts are entertained whether the Emperor will really undertake his contemplated tour next summer, through the South-eastern Departments, as the sympathy for Rome has from the first been expressed there with especial fervour and distinctness. The same authority assures us also that one thing at least is quite certain, viz., that in the North-west, in La Vendee, and Brittany, the Emperor would not be received now as he was received two years ago, but very differently. The Imperial visit to La Bretagne two years ago must still be fresh in the recollection of our readers. Then, as the "Augsbourg Gazette" reminds us, "the Clergy, looked on Louis Napoleon as the preserver and protector of Rome and of the Church, and by means of their unbounded influence over that Patriarchal Society easily induced the population to adopt their sentiments. And it was by the influence of the Clergy, and not otherwise, that the country people of La Vendee and La Bretagne (whose sympathies had been so decidedly Legitimist) flocked to receive Louis Napoleon with enthusiastic shouts, from distances of ten and twenty miles, always headed by Parish Priests, and always bearing in their van either the standard of the Cross or the banner of Our Blessed Lady. And his reception now would be so very different! The people and the Priests would be united still as they have ever been in those noble provinces, but they would march no more with their crosses and their banners to greet that Imperial French monarch whose special mission is the humbling of the Pope's arch enemy, England."

We gave last week some of the correspondence which had grown out of the "Times," translation of "Apost. Curs." and "Magis. Curs." by "Apostolical Curser" and "Magister Curser." Mr. Bowyer's objection was met by "Precursor" with the assertion that Curser was a very good English word, found in "Bailey's Dictionary," and meant runner. This was rather a miserable hole for the "Times," through which to creep out of an uncomfortable position; but the "Messager de Paris," having to write in French, had not even this sorry mode of escape from a conviction of fraud. The "Messager de Paris" boldly translated the offices of the SS Serafini and Ossani by "Maudis-seur Apostolique," and "Maitre des Maledictions," and M. Cayla added that he had not known till now that there were ecclesiastical functionaries at Rome specially charged with cursing, and fulminating anathemas. "The Pope," says M. Cayla, "has a Master of Maledictions as other Sovereigns have Masters of Ceremonies."

It is the same everywhere. The weapons are worthy of the warfare. When the Devil fights against the Church it would be unreasonable to wonder that he should avail himself of his most appropriate armoury. He is the Father of Lies, and it is with lies that he equips those who volunteer in his service. We learn from Florence that the Florentine Liberal papers are now busied in explaining to the people that Excommunication does not belong to the Christian religion, but is borrowed by the Popes from the Heathens and the Jews. Thousands of copies have been sold or distributed of the old Excommunication Formula out of "Tristram Shandy," in order to make the people believe that it was the form employed by the Pope against Victor Emmanuel. Now that it is in every one's hands, the "Monitore" announces the authorities will prohibit its publication.—Tablet.

A NEW MOTIVE POWER.—I mentioned a few days ago that the Emperor Napoleon had approved the model of a gunboat constructed on a system to be propelled without steam, and has ordered boats to be built on this plan. The power which is intended to be substituted for steam is hot air. It will produce as much rapidity, and be far more economical, than steam. It is calculated that the yearly saving in the cost of fuel for the French navy will be about 80,000,000 francs—indeed, that the combustible used for cooking on a voyage will nearly suffice to propel the vessel, and boilers will be dispensed with. I hear that experiments have succeeded so well that in addition to the gunboats now nearly completed, a large vessel, the Reine Hortense, will be fitted to receive the new machinery. The inventor of this power, which may effect another revolution in navigation, is a French engineer employed at Lyons. The machinery, which has been made at Lyons, is soon expected in Paris. I need hardly say that great results are anticipated from the invention.—Paris Letter.

The Encyclical letter of the Holy Father of the 19th of last January, had no sooner been published than all the Bishops of France hastened to publish it from the pulpits, and at the same time to order public prayers for the oppressed Chief of the Church. M. Dupin, the Procureur-General, has lately objected in the Senate, that by ordering public prayers for the Pope, without first obtaining the authorisation of the Government, the French Bishops were violating the organic laws of the Gallican Church. But neither their fear of M. Dupin's displeasure, nor their regard for the "organic laws of the Gallican Church" prevented the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, and all the Bishops of France, from ordering the continuance of these prayers last Easter Sunday.—Tablet.

ITALY.

The King of Sardinia, after robbing his neighbours, and committing sacrilege, talks of the great sacrifice he makes, in surrendering Savoy to his brother-robber, and the chief abettor of his grand impiety, the sacrilegious usurpation of the domains of the Church. He wishes people to believe that he resigns Savoy and Nice under compulsion, at the command of a robber better armed than himself, and against whose violence

he has no defence, save that of the surprised traveller when the highwayman has made all resistance useless. The poor miserable King appears to forget, and would have the world forget too, it seems, that he is doing nothing more than fulfilling a contract made long ago, but which he would not have fulfilled, by his own showing, if that fulfilling depended upon his will. In truth, the King of Sardinia, idol of liberated Italians, reveals himself to be an utter rogue, for the groans of his spirit, and the lacerated heart-strings are simply the man's unavailing regrets because he is compelled to do the work of an honest man, by keeping a promise and paying a bond. This is the noble-minded man, whom rogues, villains, rebels, and unbelievers, hail as the restorer of ruins, and the grand liberator of oppressed nationalities."

All the whining of the Sardinian King is nothing but the discontent of a robber who is compelled to be honest in his dealings with his brotherhood to which he belongs. If he could have retained possession of Savoy and Nice together with the territories for which he bartered them, he would then undoubtedly have done so. He had a soul great enough, and a conscience sufficiently elastic, to deceive his friends as well as his enemies. He was prepared to rob the Austrians, and the Dukes, and the Emperor of the French in the same transaction. He was like a man who paid for his purchase by a cheque which his bankers were not meant to honor. But as he had to deal with a gentleman of considerable experience in the use of human promises, and convenience of keeping them, he finds himself foiled. The cheque is paid into the bankers in the ordinary course of business, and the bankers are obliged to pay. Louis Napoleon has proved himself to be a match for Victor Emmanuel, hence the transfer of Savoy and Nice, and of poor Garibaldi, as a portion of the live stock. This fine commercial transaction must be greatly appreciated "in the City," and has already so inspired Mr. Bright, as to make him audibly express his satisfaction at the completeness of the business, and the rigid adherence to the letter and the spirit of the bargain. It shows the world that the Emperor of the French understands trade, free and protected, and that he duly appreciates the commercial world. With a magnanimous contempt for small ventures, he entered into partnership with the King of Sardinia, and risked the peace of Europe for the "French slopes" which will enable him to keep Italy quiet, while he can keep himself in France, and to turn the Mediterranean sea into a French lake for his own special purposes.

This is the political morality of Liberals, whether Sovereigns or subjects. The iniquitous compact between the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia excites no indignation, but it is not so with the fulfilment of the conditions of the bond. Liberals now cry out against the plain dealing, honest Emperor, who wants nothing but the payment of a debt from the successful robber, whom he had protected in the marauding expedition. The robbery and the fraud committed upon Austria are utterly ignored or forgotten, or rather, people think it was well done to injure and plunder the Emperor of Austria, with whom they have no sympathy; and yet they are grieved that the chief robber should compel his subordinate to observe the terms of the compact between them. They see nothing dishonourable or mean in the conduct of the King of Sardinia, who has attempted to evade the obligations he contracted, and to appropriate to himself more than his share of the stolen property. That robber had no higher views of duty himself, for having plundered as many of his neighbors as he could, he showed that he had an equal desire to defraud the companion of his raids. In fact, he would have robbed all the world, without a scruple of conscience or a single blush on his royal brow. Fortunately, he had to do with a man who understood him, and who would not tolerate dishonesty among thieves, and to the astonishment of Europe, demands payment in kind, according to the terms of the agreement.

The King of Sardinia deserves no pity, and none is shown him. He has done a dishonourable deed, and is now dishonoured himself, and will shortly be as much despised by his subjects, as he is by all honest men throughout the world.—Tablet.

THE "GREAT AND GOOD CAUVOUR."

"This good and great man." Times' Correspondent at Turin, this week. "That great and good gambling statesman." Times' Correspondent at Florence, last year.

The sources from which our enlightened public is accustomed to take its beliefs and its opinions are at this moment in a position of great embarrassment. The facts of to-day sternly confront the fictions of yesterday. "These be thy gods, O Israel!" honest men cry out when the rank rascality of those foreign revolutionists whom our newspapers have been so long writing up is now revealed in its true colours. Yet a wholesale bolting of their own words is not what our infallible guides of the press can bring themselves to submit to. They are forced to retract; but the retraction is made as conditional and modified as possible. The case of Count Cavour is just in point.

While that "great and good" individual was robbing churches and convents, expelling monks and nuns, driving his sensual master into revolt against the Holy See, sending about conspirators and intriguers under the mantle of the ambassadorial character to every Court in Italy, and finally staking all the hopes and fortunes of his country on one desperate venture, he was the hero of the hour. The success of the French intervention in Italy up to Villafranca confirmed the general opinion. In fact, the prevailing notion was that Cavour had done it all.—It was his diplomacy at Plombieres that had set France in motion—his engines at Florence, Parma, and Modena that had revolutionised the Duchies—his policy in the Legations that had foiled the Pope. It was heart-breaking to find him set aside by the Emperor at the peace, but delightful, after all, to see that he was no less powerful out of office than in.—And then what a shout of exultation hailed his resumption of the reins of Government! Now, it was said, all would be right again. Napoleon would no longer be permitted to dictate to the Cabinet of Turin—Italy would throw herself into the arms of England, who had done nothing for her, it was true, beyond helping Cavour's schemes—and the influence of France in the Peninsula would find an effective counterpoise. Indeed, it was understood that Lord John Russell had thrown the whole weight of his authority into the scale on the occasion of Cavour's restoration, in order to force the King to take back the indispensable Minister.

That rotten "Savoy" and dirty "Nice" business has opened people's eyes. We now understand that Cavour's heroism has plenty of prototypes at Baden-Baden—that he is undoubtedly what his friend Gallenga called him, a "gambling statesman." There is a difference, however, between the adventurer of the roulette table and him of the Turin Cabinet—the former stakes his own money, and if he loses he is a ruined man; the latter stakes nothing of his own, except his reputation, of which we now know the value. Rumor must be more than usually mendacious if Cavour has not turned his political experience to good account in adding to the not inconsiderable resources inherited from his father. He rivals Count de Morny in the character of "le plus heureux speculateur de l'Europe." In this game, therefore, having, perhaps, had a look at the dice beforehand, he has played safely. But in the public venture what have been the stakes? His master's honor, the innocence and happiness of a Royal maiden, the fortunes of a great though unhappy country. All these he has cast about like counters, and we care not to ask what has he won?

We remember that in 1858, of an enthusiastic reception given to the "great and good man" at Geneva, on his return from the Plombieres interview. The Count's friends had an address to his admirers, and favoured them, in return for their "pious" wishes, with a few revolutionary plaudits: "Poor fools! They had no suspicion that the man they were giving an ovation to had just sold their liberties (as far as he could do it) to a foreign despot. Where was the arrow of Tell while his countrymen were saluting this Gessler of the Bourne?"

It is obvious that a new dictionary of the English language is much needed. In those which are in common use the epithets "great" and "good" have a sense attached to them which the usage of the present day belies. For what dictionary yet published would justify us in saying the "great Mr. Ikey Solomons"—the "good Mr. Thurlell?"—Weekly Register.

Another proof of "liberal justice" is to be noted in the fact that the *Caltoico* of Genoa was seized on Saturday, the 7th inst., and its editor kept in prison for two days, after which he was held to bail. All this rigour of Piedmontese "justice" against the organ of the religious population of Genoa was on account of its republishing extracts from the Brief of Excommunication, which the infidel press of Turin had been allowed full liberty to reprint and to scoff at. The distinct administration for Tuscany in the new Italic Kingdom, is made manifest by the different laws which rule the press in that province; for there the liberty of republishing the Brief of Excommunication is totally denied, while it exists at Turin.—Weekly Register.

PAPAL STATES.—We have received the text of the order of the day published by General Lamoriciere, a summary of which has been made known by telegraph:—

"Rome, April 9.—Soldiers.—Our Holy Father, Pope Pius IX., having deigned to call me to defend his rights, disregarded and threatened, I have not hesitated an instant to resume my sword.

"At the sound of that venerable voice which erewhile from the Vatican made known to the Catholic world the perils which threaten the patrimony of St. Peter, the Catholics were aroused, and their emotion rapidly spread from one end of the earth to the other. In fact, Christianity is not only the religion of the civilised world, but it is the principle and life itself of civilisation, since the Papacy is the centre of Christianity. All Christian nations now show that they are conscious of the great truths which constitute our faith.

"Revolution, like Islamism in bygone times, now threatens Europe, and now, as then, the cause of the Papacy is the cause of the civilisation and of the liberty of the world.

"Soldiers, have confidence, and be assured that God will support your courage and raise it to the height of the cause whose defence He has confided to your arms.

DE LAMORICIERE.

Accounts from Rome state that General Lamoriciere has given the command of the foreign volunteers of all nations to Count de Bourbon-Chalon. It is thought that the General will concentrate his army between Ancona and Pesaro.

THE DUKES DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULD.—A communication from Rome of the 11th, in the *Gazette de Lyon*, says:—"The Pope last evening gave an audience to M. de La Rocheffoucauld Duke de Bisaccia. This young nobleman, who is a widower, has confided his two children to his family in France, and come to Rome to propose to the Holy Father to serve as a volunteer in the Pontifical army, and to place at the disposal of the Holy See three years of his income, amounting to 500,000f. a year."

A correspondent of the Tablet writes from Rome on Easter Sunday:—

"I have just come from St. Peter's. No blessing by the Pope from the balcony, but only in the church, in consequence of the weather. The rain came down in torrents at the time when the blessing was to have been given, so that it was dispensed with, to the immense disappointment of the vast number with which the church was crowded. I hear that the Romans look upon this as ominous; a rainy Easter Sunday, so hard as this, not having occurred for many years; and now that matters are troublesome here, this absence of the Benediction seems to increase the gloom. However, all was most grand and imposing in the interior of the great church itself. To me it was inexpressibly fine, and quite surpasses all that I have ever seen. I had a good place, among the reserved seats, close to the Pope's throne, and I saw the whole ceremony very well. The frequent sight of the Holy Father makes up for a great deal of trouble and fatigue. There is something most striking in his countenance—it fills one with respect and love. I should think that he would have much regretted the unfortunate disappointment of this day; as he seems always so happy when he is giving his blessing to his people. It was said that there had arrived in Rome 4,000 Irish, in the garb of pilgrims, and that they awaited only for the solemnity of Easter to lay aside the staff and wield the sword. Such a report, if not quite the fact, at least evinces the certainty with which the people of Rome calculate upon the truth and fidelity of the Irish people.

In the meantime, we learn that Catholic Belgium is following the example of France; and not only have several Belgian officers demanded permission to go to Rome to take service in the Pope's army, but fifteen students of the University of Louvain have already arrived at Ancona for the same purpose. Among them are the sons of Count Rabbiano and Professor Moeller. When the various addresses of the cities of Belgium were presented to His Holiness, he inquired as to the number of the signatures; and being informed that they amounted to 140,000, he observed, "with an army of 140,000 Catholics great things may be done; and I know," he added, bowing graciously to the young Count Robbiano, "that Belgians do not content themselves with words."

The *Journal de Bruxelles* publishes the following remarks on the form given to the recent excommunication:—"It may not be inopportune to state that the late apostolical document is not drawn up in the form of a bull, but of a brief. Pius P. IX. *ad perpetuam rei memoriam*—the fishermen's ring—the days of the month, counted in the Greek manner and not after the Latin calendar—the omission of the date of the Incarnation, &c., are all features peculiar to briefs. But, though these latter are less solemn than bulls, their authority is the same. There is a note by Cardinal Bernis, on this subject, in Artaud's *Vie de Leon XII.* t. ii., ch. 8. Probably Pius IX., like Pius VII., when he excommunicated Napoleon I., selected the form of the brief, because, in preparing such documents, the intervention of fewer persons is required than for bulls."

Cardinal Antonelli has addressed a note to all the foreign representatives accredited to the Papal Government, protesting against the incorporation of the Legations with Piedmont. England having no official representative at Rome, Cardinal Antonelli has sent a copy of the protest to Mr. Odo Russell.

The papal protest expresses a hope that the Powers of Europe will not only refuse to recognize the annexation of the Legations to Piedmont, but that they will also co-operate to put an end to this iniquitous spoliation.

The Abbe Corbierre, in an article of the *Ami de la Religion*, explains that among the offenders excommunicated by the Church, those who are named in the decree are to be shunned by the faithful in all intercourse except those which may be prompted by mutual usefulness and such as is enjoined by laws, and that of wives, children, subjects, and servants. But when the offenders are not named, they are considered as tolerated, and the excommunication only affects their own conscience and spiritual relation with the Church, while it is allowed to continue the ordinary intercourse of civil life with them. Minor excommunication is the prohibition of approaching

the sacraments incurred by such as frequent offenders who are under the ban of major excommunication.

A letter from Rome, quoted by the *Bien Public*, of Ghent, says:—"In Rome, as elsewhere, there are good and bad citizens." The good form nearly the whole population; the bad amount to about 500. Both are very active. You have already read the account of the disturbances on the 19th of March. The gendarmes who charged the crowd amounted to six with their corporal. The wounded amounted to seven, four of whom were cured four days after. The people who looked on applauded the gendarmes, clapping their hands and waving their handkerchiefs.—The demonstrations of the good have quite another importance. Thousands of Romans have taken part in them, and came to place themselves in the way of their Sovereign, to hail him and receive his blessing."

NAPLES.—As an instance of the pains which have been taken to exaggerate the revolt in Sicily, we quote the following from the Paris correspondent of the last number of the *Guardian*:—

There can be little doubt that the accounts first received of the outbreak in Sicily were very considerably exaggerated, and that the rumors which still continue in circulation respecting it partake even more of the same character. For instance, only yesterday, letters from Naples persevered in insisting that the "revolt was spread through the island," and in aggravating the details of the conflict at Palermo. So obstinate was the struggle, according to these authorities, that it was "only after two days' combat, and after the troops had twice retreated before 10,000 insurgents," that the latter succumbed, "leaving the ground covered with the slain, to the number of 6,000!" Almost at the same moment, the same exaggerations were appearing in print, I received from an English gentleman long resident in Palermo his account, or rather "mention" of the affair, in a letter dated the fifth day after its occurrence. "It was prophesied," he says, "the day before, that there would be an outbreak next morning at dawn. Some believed and some doubted, but at daybreak, however, the tocsin sounded from the Convent of the Gaucia, which the insurgents had taken possession of, and firing went on at intervals during the day." So far as he could make out, however, "not more than eight or nine people had been killed." It was evident, he says, that "the troops remained faithful to the Government, and that the disturbances were quickly put down." When the steamer left Palermo on the 5th, the city was perfectly quiet, but in some of the villages round about there was still a good deal of commotion. Some English families had taken the alarm, and one had gone on board a Neapolitan vessel in the harbor, and another on board an English steamer, but not the slightest ground for real apprehension had ever existed as far as the English residents were concerned. Such are the impressions of an Englishman looking on at the spot, and which seem clearly to prove that the affair has never assumed larger proportions than another of those lamentable and utterly useless attempts which bring about no other result than the loss of a life to a dozen misguided individuals. So far from weakening the Government, they only tend to strengthen its hands, to give it an appearance of triumphing, and an excuse for wreaking fresh atrocities upon its opponents.

The attempt at Messina seems to have been still insignificant.

SPAIN.

Mystery still hangs over the Carlist conspiracy and the principal actors in it, and there is evidently a repugnance to draw aside the veil. Some powerful agency, in or out of Spain, must have been long at work.

A private letter from Madrid of the 14th instant, says:—"I can give you no exact account of the nature of Ortega's disclosures; but the truth is that the public are intensely desirous of penetrating the secrets of this vast Carlist conspiracy, and they are as yet completely in the dark. They are also kept in the dark as to the place where Montemolin and his brother are concealed. The only thing we surmise is that, by order of the Ministry, they have been carried off to the French frontier and set free in order to avoid the scandal of shooting them."

Add to this the singular comments to which the continued absence of O'Donnell is giving rise, occupied as he is in tranquilly tracing out the new and narrow limits of Ceuta and collecting the money from the Moors, while we have in Spain the greatest and most formidable conspiracy against the person of the Queen and her dynasty which we have witnessed since the great civil war, and you will be able to form some notion of the moral disorder in which we are living, and of the gloomy prognostics which every one is forming, and the political incidents which are in store for us.

CHINA.

THE THIRD CHINA WAR.—Preparations have commenced at Hongkong and Shanghai in good earnest. The four vessels from Shanghai which are announced as having sailed under sealed orders comprise Her Majesty's ships Sampson, Acton, Dove, and gunboat Algerine; two of these vessels are well-known surveying vessels, and it is given on good authority that this small expedition is intended to reconnoitre in the Gulf of Pecheli and the mouth of the Peiho, and to take possession of some convenient slip of land which will be serviceable to our troops. A statement is also current that they were despatched to capture some trading junks which had left Shanghai for the Peiho, and supposed to be loaded with arms and ammunition. It is also stated that the Chinese Government are casting heavy guns, and using large quantities of American anthracite coal for this purpose. Guns of the largest calibre have also been imported from the United States. Her Majesty's ship Imperieuse, 51 guns, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Jones, C.B., second in command, left Hongkong, for Shanghai on the 22d of February; she took up six boats, each capable of landing 100 men, a large number of tents, and a bridge or pier, which could be made available for landing troops over the mud. She also had on board field-carriages for mounting her 32-pounders, and a large quantity of ammunition and war stores. The British and French naval commanders are engaged at Hongkong in chartering vessels and steamers, organising a Chinese coolie corps, and other necessary measures. General Montauban, the French military Commander-in-Chief, had also arrived from France, and the Quartermaster-General of the British Army. From these active operations it may be argued that it is intended to push the expedition north during the present month in perfect readiness for the decision of Lord Elgin and his French colleague, Baron de Gros.—London and China Telegraph.

A YEAR OF ANNEXATIONS.—We find the following sketch in the *Bien etre Social* of Brussels, one of the most ably conducted weekly journals of the Continent; the *Bien-etre* quotes it from the *Post Heiri*, of Solerue:—

"March.—The Empire annexes Saxony and Nice, this annexation having become a 'geographical necessity.' Austria stirs not; she is delighted that this trick is played against Victor Emmanuel.—Prussia says nothing, reserving to herself 'freedom of action.'"

"April.—In order to obtain its 'natural frontier' the Empire annexes the Rhenish provinces. Austria stirs not; she is delighted at seeing this trick played against Prussia, who had deserted her in Lombardy. Prussia pockets the affront, reserving to herself 'freedom of action' in regard to Hanover."

"May.—If Venetia is annexed to Lombardy 'because the Venetians speak Italian,' Prussia stirs not; she rejoices to see this trick played against Austria, who had abandoned her on the Rhine. Austria is beaten, as last year, having sent her army into battle without their breakfasts."

"June.—The Empire annexes Belgium 'because

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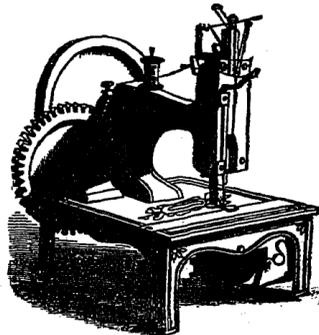
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HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

that has ever been on view in this city, comprising every article in the House Furnishing line. To enumerate his Stock would take so large a space, that he will only name a few of the leading articles, with the prices of each:—Parlor Suits, in Rosewood, B. W. and Mahogany, from 125 to 500 dollars; Chamber Sets in Rosewood, B. W. Oak, Chestnut and Elm, from 20 to 250 dollars; 200 Mahogany Chairs, upholstered in the different styles, from 3.50 to 9 dollars each; Mahogany and B. W. Sofas, from 14 to 50 dollars; 4000 Gane and Wood Seat Chairs, of 30 different patterns, some entirely new, from 40c to 4 dollars each; Spring Curled Hair Mattresses, Palm Leaf and Corn Husk Mattresses, from 4 to 25 dollars each; with a very large stock of Bedsteads, of Mahogany, Oak, Walnut, &c., of different styles and prices, from 3 to 40 dollars each; a very large assortment of Marble and Wood Top Centre Tables, Looking Glasses, Eight-Day and Thirty-Hour Clocks, Self-rotating Cradles; an extensive assortment of Iron Bedsteads, Hat Stands, Swinging Cots, Marble Top Saloon Tables, Corner and Portable Washstands and Towel Racks. The above will be found one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Furniture ever on view in this city, and as it has been got up for Cash during the winter, will be sold at least 10 per cent below anything in the city.

Please call and examine the Goods and Prices, which will convince all of the fact that to save money is to BUY your FURNITURE at O. M'GARVEY'S,

244 Notre Dame Street,

where all Goods sold are warranted to be what they are represented; if not, they can be returned three months after the date of sale, and the money will be refunded. All Goods carefully packed, and delivered on board the cars or boats, or at the residence of parties inside of the Toll Gates free of charge.—Also, constantly on hand, Solid Mahogany Veneers, Varnish, Curled Hair, and other Goods suitable to the Trade, for Cash or in exchange for First Class Furniture.

Cane and Wood Seat Chairs furnished to the Trade, Finished or Unfinished, as may be required.

OWEN M'GARVEY,

Wholesale and Retail Furniture Warehouse, No. 244 Notre Dame Street, near the French Square, Montreal.

TWO good CABINETMAKERS and ONE CHAIR-MAKER WANTED. April 26.



SPRING AND SUMMER, 1860.

Grand Trunk Clothing Store, 87 M'GILL & 27 RECOLLET STREETS.

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment beg to notify their patrons and the public generally, that their SPRING assortment consists of Cloths, Doekings, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, underclothing, with a beautiful selection of Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, Ties, &c., have now arrived. We also beg to draw the attention of the public to our Stock of SUPERIOR

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which consists of the largest assortment, most fashionable styles, best assorted, and cheapest in the City.

In consequence of our extensive business, and great facilities for getting bargains, we are enabled this season to offer Goods much lower than any House in our line.

DONNELLY & O'BRIEN. Montreal, April 19, 1860.

NEW YORK INSURANCE COMPANIES.

COMMONWEALTH FIRE AND INLAND MARINE, Office—6 Wall Street, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL.....\$250,000 SURPLUS, OVER..... 40,000

MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, 65 Wall Street, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL.....\$200,000 SURPLUS, OVER..... 50,000

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, 43 Wall Street, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL.....\$200,000 SURPLUS, OVER..... 40,000

HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, 33 Wall Street, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL.....\$150,000 NETT SURPLUS..... 32,587

REFERENCES:

- Wm. Workman, Esq.
- B. H. Lemoine, Esq.
- Wm. Saxe, Esq.
- Edwin Atwater, Esq.
- Henry Lyman, Esq.
- Ira Gould, Esq.
- H. Joseph, Esq.
- Messrs. Forrester, Moir & Co.; Messrs. Harrington & Brewster; Messrs. J. & H. Mathewson.
- E. Hudson, Esq.
- T. Deane, N. P., Esq.
- Osmond Dorwin, Esq.
- K. S. Whitney, Esq.
- D. P. Jones, Esq.
- John Sinclair, Esq.
- Messrs. Leslie & Co.

THE Undersigned, Agent for the above First Class INSURANCE COMPANIES, is prepared to INSURE all class of Buildings, Merchandise, Steamers, Vessels and Cargoes, on Lakes and River St. Lawrence, at LOW RATES.

First-Class Risks taken at very Reduced Rates.

All losses promptly and liberally paid.

OFFICE—38 St. PETER STREET, Lyman's New Buildings.

AUSTIN OUVILLIER, General Agent.

Sept. 22, 1859.

GROCERIES, SUGAR, & C.,

FOR SALE,

At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

TEAS (GREEN)

GUNPOWDER, very fine. YOUNG HYSON, best quality. IMPERIAL. TWANKEY, extra fine.

BLACK TEAS.

SOUCHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor. CONGOU. OOLONG.

SUGARS.

LOAF. DRY CRUSHED. MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light.

COFFEE, &c.

JAVA, best Green and Roasted LAGUARIE, do. FLOUR, very fine.

INDIAN MEAL.

B. W. FLOUR. DRIED APPLES. CHEESE, American (equal to English.)

WINE—Port, Sherry, and Madeira. BRANDY—Planat Pale, in cases, very fine; Martol, in hds. and cases.

PORTER—Dublin and London Porter; Montreal Porter and Ale, in bottles.

PICKLES, &c.—Pickles, Sauces, Raisins, Currants, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds, Honey Soap, B. W. Soap, Castile Soap, and English do.; Corn Brooms, Corn Dusters; Bed Cord, Cloth Lines, Shoe Thread, Garden Lines, Candies, Lemon Peel, Orange and Citron do.; Sweet Oil, in quarts and pints.

STARCHE—Glensfield, Rice and Satined, fair. BRUSHES—Scrubbers and Stove Brushes; Cloth and Shoe Brushes.

SPICES, &c.—Figs, Prunes; Spices, whole and ground; Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, White Pepper, Black Pepper, Allspice, Cayenne Pepper, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Indigo, Button Blue, Sego, Arrowroot, Sperm Candles, Tallow do.; fine Table Salt; fine Salt in Bag; Coarse do.; Salt Petre; Sardines in Tins; Table Od Fish, Dry, do., do., Wet; Cream Tartar; Baking Soda; do., in Packages; Alum, Copperas, Sulphur, Brimstone, Bat Bricks, Whiting, Chalk, &c., &c.

The articles are the best quality, and will be Sold at the lowest prices.

J. PHELAN.

March 3 1860.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THOMAS, McKENNA

PRACTICAL PLUMBER

GAS-FITTING

No. 62, SAINT PETER STREET,

(Between Notre-Dame and St. James Streets,) MONTREAL.

BATH TUBS, HYDRANTS, WATER CLOSETS,

FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS, &c.,

Constantly on hand, and fitted up in the best manner.

Jobbing Punctually attended to.

September 15, 1859.

PIANO FORTE TUNING.

JOHN ROONEY,

PIANO FORTE TUNER,

(Formerly of Nunn & Clark, New York, and recently in the employ of S. T. Pearce.)

BEGS leave to inform Mr. Pearce's customers, as well in Montreal as in the country, and neighboring towns, that he has commenced

TUNING PIANOS

on his own account; and trusts by his punctuality and skill to merit a continuance of that patronage which was so liberally extended to Mr. Pearce.

All orders left at Messrs. B. Dawson & Sons, Great St. James Street, will meet with strict attention.

March 9, 1860.

NOTICE TO FEMALE TEACHERS.

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

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

March 9, 1860.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that cures

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimples

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst cancer in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

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

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

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

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

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

For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days.

For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as convenient.

For Sores on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that